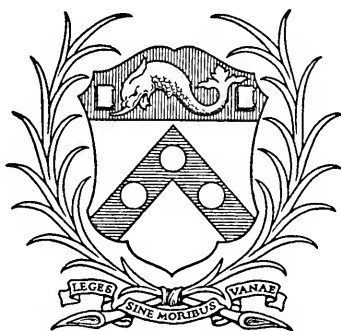


THE
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VOLUME XXIII

1957

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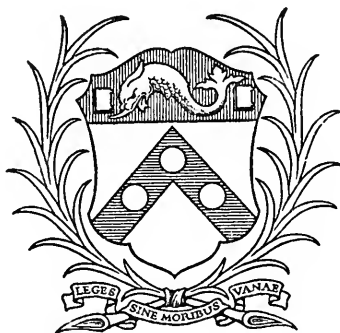
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WINTER 1957

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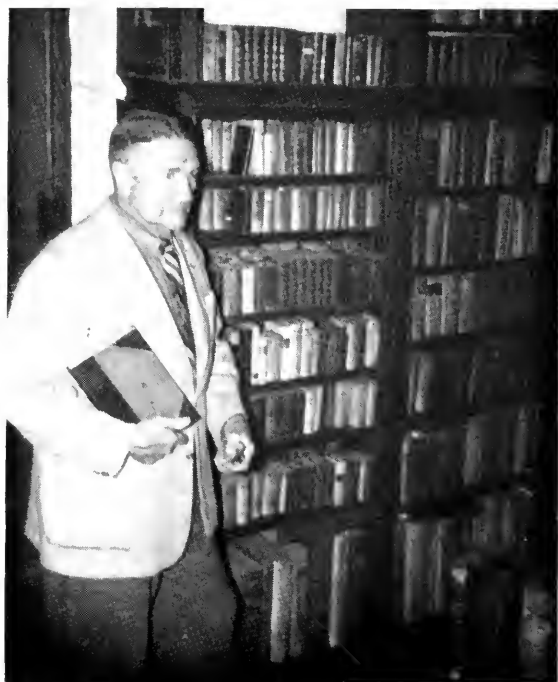
ELIZABETH C. BORDEN

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Dr. Krumbhaar and part of his Elzevier Collection

On Collecting Elzeviers

*With Notes on the Elzevier Collection in the
University of Pennsylvania Library*

E. B. KRUMBHAAR, M.D.*

A PHYSICIAN who began in his student days to collect seventeenth-century books, published by a Dutch house and mostly in Latin, must expect to be asked what made him start on it. Several answers may be given, all true in my case at least. First and perhaps most important is that "collectors are born not made." I started out collecting as soon as I could get about and never really stopped. (What fun it was, for instance, to walk down to Front Street and beg foreign postage stamps from the large import firms.) An equally true explanation would be that I have always liked books, even when unreadable, and especially if good examples of bookmaking and in beautiful bindings; another, that I have liked to possess antiques just as my son likes "antique" automobiles; another, that, in company with the much loved Dr. William Pepper and a few others, I enjoyed the excitement of book auctions; still another, that as a chronic hero-worshipper I took to heart a chance remark by Dr. William Osler, in one of his delightful essays, on the pleasure of carrying about a little Elzevier in his pocket, though doubtless many of them he too could not or would not read.

In my school days my earlier developed fondness for reading continued, though without too much opportunity to indulge it in the prearranged existence of an active New England boarding school. The day was too fully filled by study hours and the natural demands of football and baseball, with tennis and ice shinny on the side. At Harvard, other interests held sway. Though far from being a natural athlete, in rowing I attained a Club eight level, and in the senior year was appointed manager of the baseball team. Studying was not fashionable in those benighted days,

* The Editor regrets at times that he discontinued the usually monotonous short biographical notes on contributors. In the case of the author of this article it would have been a pleasure to write a note "in praise of Dr. Krumbhaar." Yet Dr. K. (as he is referred to in the Library) surely does not need any introduction, as a medical man, collector, or a friend.

but as a prospective medical student I worked more than my friends and even managed to take two afternoon courses. In the University of Pennsylvania Medical School all this changed into a daily study program at almost maximum capacity, and it was not long before I lived to regret that I had not made better use of the Harvard opportunities for a broader basic training toward medicine.¹

One of my earliest Elzevier thrills was the acquisition against sharp competition of an unusually tall (125mm) Caesar of 1635 (fig. 1), an acknowledged masterpiece of the Elzevier duodecimo

CERTISSIMA VERÆ VIRTUTIS
EFFIGIES,
D. JULIVS CÆSAR
DICTATOR.



*Imperium, binis fuerat solenne quod olim
Consulibus, Cæsar Iulius obtinuit.
Sed breve ius regni, sola trieteride gestum,
Periculis armata, factio sava toga.*

FIG. 1. Caesar's portrait from the Leyden 1635 edition.

classics. Coming from Clarence Clark's library, it was both an association copy containing the signature of the French bibliophile, Eugene Paillet, and bound in full tan morocco binding by Bozerian. I gradually came to realize the importance of the Elzevier houses, starting with that of Loys (Louis) at Leyden in 1582, which was later surpassed by the Amsterdam house, with

¹ The personal flavor that has already shown itself in these notes I hope will be regarded as solely an effort to comply with a request made to me that I prepare an account of the formation of my Elzevier collection emphasizing the personal side and the fun I had in getting it together. I am happy that it now rests with other Elzeviers already in the University's possession as a permanent section of the Library's Rare Book Collection.

smaller “succursales” at the Hague, Utrecht and Copenhagen. With varying fortunes the Elzevier name appeared on title pages until 1713 when Abraham was eventually and deservedly kicked out as the official printer for the University of Leyden. In all, over 5,000 separate items were published from their presses, including several hundred dissertations.

My rather haphazard acquisition of Elzeviers, from auction sales and by mail from dealer catalogues, continued for some years before I drifted into a determination to try to collect representative examples of all phases of their output. At first, in the face of increasing medical duties and of other hobbies (such as tennis, sailing, touring abroad when feasible, riding, or reading a good novel before an open fire in the winter) not even a list of possessions was recorded. But as undesirable duplications became more frequent, a substitute for a catalogue was first made by ticking off newly acquired items in Willems’ *Les Elzeviers; Histoire et annales typographiques*. This scholarly work, though published in 1880, remains as the most complete, accurate, informative and useful of all the books and articles that have appeared about this celebrated family. When the hand list of the Elzevier Press prepared by H. B. Copinger, the son of the “Hain-Copinger” of incunabula fame, appeared in 1927, this replaced the older and out-of-date Willems. Including Leyden dissertations and a number of items unearthed since the appearance of Willems, to which Copinger is an ideal complement, it satisfactorily obviates the need for a private library catalogue. In fact the University’s Rare Book Collection has found it desirable to shelve all its Elzeviers by their Copinger number. Kept up-to-date with the two copies that the University Library maintains, my “Copinger” allows ready and rapid consultation between the Rare Book Collection, the research librarian and myself, whenever new items appear on the market. This considerably lightens my task as Consultant for the Elzevier Collection, a title which the University has graciously conferred upon me. Another benefit from this close cooperation is the occasional disclosure of valuable unrecognized University possessions not in the Rare Book Collection; for instance, when I acquired a few early years of the *Journal des sçavans*, put out by Daniel Elzevier, search in the

Main Library catalogue disclosed that the Friends of the Library had given the University volumes 1 to 62, which were promptly moved into the Rare Book Collection.

I have been asked what factors have influenced my collecting activities. Naturally they were modified through the years by changes in interests as well as by external circumstances. As my concern with the history of medicine developed, attention was very early turned to the acquisition of scientific and medical items. This proved to be a piece of good luck as this group has been increasing in value in recent years, considerably more than have the theological and legal subjects. One result of this interest was an article on "Seventeenth-Century Medical Literature as Exemplified in the Elzevier Presses" that I prepared for the Amsterdam International Congress of the History of Medicine (1927). Another major influence came with my increasing realization of the remarkable achievements of the Elzevier presses, such as their famous duodecimo editions of the classics, the Republics, contemporary literature, also the Leyden dissertations, their issues in oriental type, and other specialties, each of which should be well represented in such a collection as I found my aims turning toward.

I would like now to consider in some detail those items in my collection that have given me the greatest pleasure. First, and rarest of all Elzeviers, is *L'Aimable mère de Jesus* (1671), a theological exhortation by a Jesuit, Father Nieremberg; of no special literary merit, it may well owe its rarity to the hard usage its copies were given by devout readers and to purposive destruction by anti-Catholics. I do not know of any guess as to the number of copies now in existence, perhaps fewer than a dozen; Willems speaks of its extreme rarity, which he attributes chiefly to the destruction of a large consignment by the Paris syndics due to failure to comply with import rules. Because of minor differences, this book has been given two numbers by Copinger (3331 and 3332). I have seen only one copy of each, my own (Amsterdam, *chez Dan. Elzevier*, 1671) in an old worn leather binding, and the other (Amiens, *veuve du R. Hubant*) in fine modern binding, as I recall, that passed through the hands of Dr. A. S. W. Rosenbach some years ago.

Then there is the *Patissier françois*, an interesting cookery book full of quaint recipes which requires five pages to list, for instance, 60 ways of preparing eggs, 18 of them *aumelettes*, 22 kinds of *pastés*, *gâteau aux amandes*, how to make macaroons, all so simply described that they should tempt modern cooks. The *Patissier* is no longer regarded as the rarest of all Elzeviers—Willemss was able to locate 40 copies—but perfect copies are still much sought after and have brought as high as two thousand dollars. My copy has 13 pages in facsimile but so skillfully matched that only the expert can detect them.

All of the “masterpieces” of the classics are present in the collection. This series of duodecimos was begun with editions of Horace and Ovid in 1629 by Bonaventure and Abraham, son and grandson of the founder Louis Elzevier, and the greatest figures in the Elzevier family. The series reached its peak of good printing (clearness and uniformity of type and press work, delicacy and beauty of title pages and printer’s marks, and general excellence) in 1635 with the Caesar, mentioned above, the Pliny, the Terence, and the Virgil of 1636 (fig. 2). My copy of this last has the added interest of bearing the inscription on the flyleaf “To the Earl of Orrery from Dean Swift.” The Terence

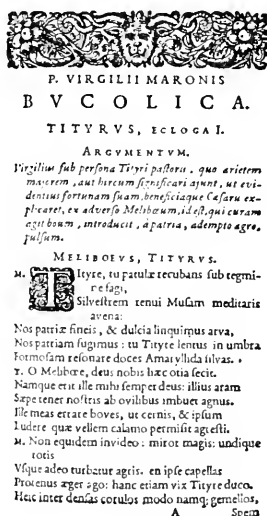


FIG. 2. Virgil's *Bucolica*, 1636, with the “tête de buffle.”

is a good example of the minor variations to be found in a single Elzevier edition. Of the nine variants given separate numbers by Copinger, one was already in the University Library and six are in my collection. One of these, with a tan calf binding stamped with an "L" surmounted by a crown in six places, is from the library of Louis XIII; another binding is engrossed with the monogram of de Thou, decapitated as a ringleader in the Cinq Mars rebellion. Others outstanding in this "Classics Series" are the Florus of 1638, the ten-volume Cicero of 1642, and the *Confessions* of St. Augustine of 1675. After 1639, the Leyden Elzeviers used a larger sheet of paper, so that whereas the tallest known



FIG. 3. An engraved title page from the Republic Series.

Caesar measures 130mm (5.25 inches), the Seneca of 1640 measures up to 138mm and some of the Amsterdam classics (Boccaccio, 1665; Livy, 1678) reach 150mm.

The success of the "Classics Series," which introduced a new era of book printing for readers of modest means, led the Elzeviers to start a new series, the so-called "Little Republics" (fig. 3), each virtually a small encyclopedia of the country named. My collection includes 59 volumes, ranging from Africa to "Repub-

lica Venetorum,” and covers kingdoms, provinces, and regions such as Bosphorus, Respublica Hebraeorum, Rhetia, Sabaudia, Scotia et Hibernia. De La Faye’s *Catalogue complet des republiques* (1854) contains 50 separate titles, often several editions under one rubric, and at least six or eight not in our collection. The frequency with which they were republished—I have all five editions listed by Copinger of T. Smith’s *De Republica Anglorum*—testifies not only to their popularity and to the relatively large proportion of foreign students at Leyden in the seventeenth century but also to their usefulness as travel guides. The Elzeviers, unlike their scholar-publisher predecessors Plantin, Aldus, and the Estiennes, stuck strictly to the publishing and selling of books, engaging such scholars as de Laet, Grotius, Emmius, Cunaeus, Sprecherus, and Scriverius to write and edit these Republics, and Heinsius, Gronovius and others to edit with commentaries the well-known series of classics. Another indication of the success of the “Republics Series” was the appearance of similar publications from other publishing houses. I have five “Republics” in my collection mostly from the presses of Werdenhagen, some anonymously put out, *sur la copie à Paris* for example. These were acquired by me to fill in the gap of some important geographical area, or perhaps because bound in with a true Elzevier. Assuredly many more reprints were published, some of which appear in Willems’ “Annexes aux Elzeviers” section. It is worth noting that, according to Willems, de la Faye’s original edition of *Le Catalogue des républiques* (in Sallengre’s *Mémoires de Litterature*, 1717) is the only known eighteenth-century work about the Elzeviers.

My “Annexes,” i.e. contemporary books in the Elzevier genre but not published by them, consist of some 50 items acquired by me for various reasons, mostly indicated in their titles. Many protect the publisher by substituting *Jouxte* or *Suivant la copie à Paris* for his name on the title page. As examples, among medical books is found the important *De medicina Indorum* (Hackius, 1642) by Bontius; in general literature, nine volumes of Pierre and Thomas Corneille’s plays, to go with the similar Elzevier editions of Molière, also Brantôme’s *Les Vies des hommes illustres et grands capitaines* in 5 volumes, with one more volume for the *Dames*; four

of Machiavelli's works and one opposing him; various memoirs, e.g. *L'Histoire de Henri Duc de Rohan* and historical essays, e.g. *Le Grand Tamerlan*, *L'Origine des cardinaux*, *L'Histoire de l'Académie française*, Mezeray's six volume *Histoire de France*, Bary's *Frosardus et Cominaeus*. Among potential troublemakers for the publisher are such religious tracts as *Conclavi pontifici*, *Speculum Jesuiticum*, *Le Syndicat du Pape*, *Elixir Jesuiticum*. In the facetiae are found *Democritus ridens* (Jansson, 1649), *L'Art de desoppiler la rate* (L'an des folies 175887), *Facetiae facetiarum*, *Description d'Amsterdam en vers burlesques*, by Jacques le Curieux, *Histoires facétieuses*, by Parival, and *Les Risées de Pasquin* (anon).

To return to undoubted Elzevier publications, a noteworthy part in their achievement is played by the Leyden University dissertations which they published for almost a century, from 1620 (when Isaac was made official printer to the University and published the *De libris canonicis*) to the closing of the Leyden *officine* in 1712. According to Willems, who did not list these items individually, the Leyden University Library possessed 2737 such dissertations, a set that was complete from 1655 on, 1899 of them printed by Abraham, whose inefficiency and lack of interest ended the existence of the Leyden office following years of deterioration. The output of his last decade is easily the worst in the history of the Elzeviers. My collection includes 415 dissertations, all short pamphlets mostly on medical and legal topics with a scattering of theological, philosophical and philological items. It will never be possible to arrive at the total number of these dissertations (mostly graduation theses) printed by the Elzeviers, as many were destroyed by a fire that occurred in the Leyden University Library between the publication of Willems and Copinger. Copinger lists 2010 (1670 juridical, 990 medical, 250 theological and 100 scattered); but this does not include 23 juridical and 15 medical that are in my small collection, and there must of course be many more that have not been brought to light. From Copinger's notations it is apparent that many of the numbers listed by him in 1926 were not then in the Leyden University Library. The medical theses, like most University theses at all times, reflect the knowledge and theories prevailing at the time; the commoner subjects were cough, hemoptysis, anorexia,

pain (almost anywhere, but especially headache), hemorrhage, hydrops, obstruction, flux (intestinal, menstrual), hypochondriasis, carcinoma, iliac passion (appendicitis), podagra, arthritis, ankylosis, and the like. Rarely one meets a surprising title such as Hippocrates' *On the Circulation of the Blood*, but careful examination of the text reveals nothing of hoped for value. The legal theses show a similar repetition of subjects and presumably are also largely without intrinsic worth. These theses are of value almost exclusively as historical sources depicting the medical theory and practice of their day.

Among the medical and scientific Elzeviers that I have especially cherished is Harvey's *De generatione animalium* (1651), a work that has been thought by some authorities to be as important for embryology with its theory of epigenesis as his *De motu cordis* is for the circulation of the blood. Printed by the Elzeviers, it bears their name on the printed title page; however, on the engraved title appears the name of the English publisher Octavian Pulleyn, who according to Keynes first published the book in quarto in the same year. For the continental trade, the engraved title page bore the name Ludovicus Elzevier. Of ancient medical classics to be noted are Hippocrates' *Opera* (printed for Gaasbeek by the widow of John Elzevier) and a good edition of Celsus' *De medicina*; the figure on the engraved frontispiece is said to be that of the celebrated Fernel. Two other interesting medical works are the quarto editions of van Helmont and Franciscus Sylvius, each with engraved portrait frontispieces. These two men, each in his generation, were leaders of the iatro-chemical school of medical thought. Important duodecimo medical books in the collection are the *Pathologia cerebri* (1668), one of the chief works of Thomas Willis, of "circle of Willis" fame, and two editions of the *Observationes medicae* of Nicholas Tulp, the chief figure in Rembrandt's "Lesson in Anatomy." Tulp is said to have cured Rembrandt of a mental disease by the purposive use of suggestion. Lower's *Tractatus de corde* in two editions (1669, 1671) was an outstanding contribution in its time; I do not think either of these is a first edition. The *Opera mathematica* by F. Vieta and the *Cyclo-metricus* and *Descriptio cometae* by Snellius well represent their respective fields. The *Isagoges* of Spigelius (cf. his eponymic lobe

of the liver), may be mentioned as well as Galileo's *Discorsi*, a first edition of one of his chief works, in quarto and in excellent condition in a fine binding (fig. 4); the Galileo is one of the prize items in the collection. The larger works on military operations, folios such as Heinsius' *Siege de Bolduc*, and Stevin's *Castrametatio*, have their appeal chiefly because of their fine engravings of fortification.

D I S C O R S I
E
D I M O S T R A Z I O N I
M A T E M A T I C H E,
intorno à due nuoue scienze
Attenenti alla
MECANICA & i MOVIMENTI LOCALI,
del Signor A. Galileo *Gal*
GALILEO GALILEI LINCEO.
Filosofo e Matematico primario del Serenissimo
Grand Duca di Toscana.
Con una Appendice del centro di gravità d'alcuni Solidi.



I N L E I D A,
Appresso gli Elsevirii. M. D. C. XXXVIII.

FIG. 4. Title page of Galileo's *Discorsi* with the hermit fleuron.

Contemporary literature, especially the French, was a rich field for these industrious printers. All of the plays of Molière and the two Corneilles were published individually by the Elzeviers, some in several editions, and can still be obtained in what seem to be their original paper covers. Only once have I found a bound volume that contained several plays, but of course it would be hard even for an expert to rule out the possibility of larger volumes being broken up and single plays being recovered with antique paper. No Racine seems to have been printed by the Elzeviers. Besides the various *Receuil*s and *Mémoires*, I recall Barclay's *Argenis* and his *Satyricon* (the one in 8 variants, the other in 5, both being all that Copinger lists), the poems of Baudius and the

Satyres of Regnier, *Il Goffredo* and the *Aminta* of Tasso, as other examples in belles-lettres.

The summer of 1927, which I spent near Leyden with an automobile that made all corners of Holland reachable in a few hours, gave an exciting opportunity to search for Elzeviers, especially for those in the Dutch language which had been sparsely represented in my collection. In Leyden itself, how well I remember the *Templum Salomonis* (what a name for a bookstore!) located in a gloomy thick-walled old castle reaching back at least to the twelfth or thirteenth century. There most of the dissertations were bought; also, beautifully bound, the huge folio Dutch Bible, *Biblia dat is de Gantsche Heylige Schrifture*, and *La Sainte Bible*, bound in two volumes, each weighing many pounds. At the other extreme in size I would place Owen's *Epigrammata*, weighing but a few ounces. The *Psalterium Davidi* is thought by some to be the finest example of Elzevier printing. In the same shop were found books in Hebrew and Arabic; these were printed from type which the Oriental scholar Erpenius had had made and later sold to the Leyden printers.

Association copies and beautiful bindings by Roger Payne, Trautz-Bauzonnet, Magnus, Rivière and the like occupy a smaller part in this collection than is usual for an amateur. This is probably due both to their rare appearance and to their high prices when they do appear, and to the particular emphasis which I placed on the broad representation of as many phases as possible of the Elzevier achievement. A few bindings, however, may be pointed out in addition to those already mentioned. The buff morocco binding, elaborately tooled, of Contarini's *De Republica Venetorum*, a modest 24mo, possesses especial interest as having been bound by the Elzeviers themselves; it is the only copy that I have seen for which this claim has been made, though they are known to have bound a few books in special cases. Juvenal's *Satyrae*, like the Louis XIII Terence, is in a royal French binding (unsigned) stamped with gilt *fleur de lys* on the spine and sides. *L'Homme de qualité*, an unimportant little essay, exhibits the Trautz-Bauzonnet style of binding. A *Recueil de poésies* and two volumes of an Ovid display two of the three varieties of de Thou's monogram, tooled on spine and sides. The famous Roger Payne

is represented on a copy of Anna Schurman's *Opuscula prosaica et metrica*, and Rivière by the *Patissier*. A two-volume *Oeuvres* of Rabelais is conspicuous in a brilliant red morocco English binding (C. Smith). Contemporary seventeenth-century bindings are present, of course, of several kinds—old leather, rarely calf, vellum (plain or from sheets of old manuscripts) and even decorated paper has managed to survive. Full morocco tooled copies, like Saint Amant's *Moyse sauvé* signed by René Kieffer, from later centuries are more common and more beautiful, but unfortunately for the student of bindings only a few are signed. Of special private interest is a *Codicille d'or* by Erasmus, which was charmingly bound by a friend of mine who was so modest about her achievements in binding that she picked a poor copy to work on, the binding thus becoming about four times as valuable as the book itself. Copies specially printed on large paper, such as my Virgil of 1676, are always rare and high priced. Uncut copies (i.e. with the original rough edges untrimmed at sides and bottom) and tall copies are part of the collection. Valued association copies, like the Virgil with Dean Swift's inscription, may be revealed by previous owners' bookplates or signatures, often several in the same book, permitting its ownership to be traced through the centuries. Of special interest is a Tacitus that on the authority of J. C. Hobhouse, its owner in 1827, had belonged to Lord Byron when in Italy; the name of an earlier owner, Joh. Bapt. Nicosius, is stamped in large gilt letters on one side.

An original woodblock of an Elzevier "printer's block" which I had found in a foreign book catalogue furnished an especially



FIG. 5. Printed from original block of printer's mark.

pleasant and exciting surprise when it arrived at my home—one of the titillating elements of ordering from foreign bookshops (fig. 5). It is a well-worn example of the Amsterdam house's fleuron, the Minerva and owl with the device *Ne extra oleas*. Incidentally the Elzevier use of the motto, "not beyond the olive trees," has never been satisfactorily explained. To get further information about this, to us, unique bit of Elzevieriana, an expert on graphic arts (Carl O. Schniewind, of the Chicago Art Institute) consented to study it. A print from it showed several minor differences from the one on the title page of the copy that he had available—Willems No. 1065 (printed for Louis, 1648, by Blaeu); doubtless comparison with all the Elzeviers having this fleuron would reveal the true origin of our block. Without going into further details, such as the wood backing which had been reinforced, and slight changes in design (to be expected as the device must have served for many different productions) it seems proper to conclude that it is a veritable Elzevier, modern forgeries of Elzevier blocks not being known and also hardly worthwhile. Many of the Minervas and other marks by both Elzevier and other Dutch houses can be found reproduced in Rahir's *Catalogue*.

As my Elzevier collection progressed, I developed the habit of cutting unusual items from bookseller's catalogues. Arranged according to author in my Copinger and in a special blankbook, these served the double purpose of showing the frequency of appearance of an item for sale and trends of prices in Elzeviers by time and by countries, as well as the values of a number of items in my collection. A slow method, to be sure, and subject to a number of weaknesses, but at least objective and a valuable balance to the aid received from experts and the temptations of the auction room. A spur in this direction was given by the acquisition of two copies of an Elzevier booklet prepared for the sale of the *Bibliotheca Heinsiana* that had the values of each item entered in the margin in contemporary hands, but for different values in each case. It should not be hard for an expert to discover the coinage being used—guilders, soldi, shillings or livres—and thus learn how much each item brought. In passing, one may note the important role played by the Elzeviers in reëstablishing

the custom of auction sales (cf. Rudolf Hirsch's article on the subject in the *Colophon* vol. 3, No. 1, 1938).

Of the dozen or more catalogues published by the Elzeviers of Leyden, Amsterdam and the Hague, I have been fortunate in obtaining two of the most important—the 1674 list of Daniel's stock in trade containing over 20,000 items and two copies of the 1681 list of the stock of the Amsterdam house, printed by Daniel's widow the year after his death, in preparation for a sale by auction. I have also an 1880 reprint of the excessively rare first Elzevier catalogue (1628), containing but 225 items for sale, no publisher being named but none thought to have been printed by the Elzeviers, and another reprint, dated 1823, of Daniel's catalogue of 1675. These catalogues should be of great interest to students of seventeenth-century literature in showing what this leading family of bookdealers thought was opportune to offer to their patrons. The great 1674 catalogue has recently been called in a leading bookseller's list, "by far the most important printer-bookseller catalogue of the seventeenth century." The 1681 catalogue, prepared for the auction sale, is extremely rare when complete in its four parts (605 pages). Both of my copies, like most others according to Willems, contain only the Latin and French books on 491 pages. One is interestingly bound in a fragment of a vellum manuscript. Willems, who regarded Elzevier catalogues as highly valuable documents, thought this 1681 catalogue to be the most important of them all.

With the expansion of interest in bibliographic matters in the early nineteenth century, books about the Elzeviers began to appear—small thin volumes at first and none too complete in their content. Most of those mentioned by Willems are in my collection, starting with Berard (1822), which he dismisses as "absolutely insignificant." To me, after reading through a good part of my copy, this seems a harsh judgment. Some of the other works in the collection about the Elzeviers and their productions, are Motteley's *Aperçu* (1847), Pieter's *Analyse* (1843) and *Annales* (1851 and 1858), the description of Elzeviers in the libraries at St. Petersburg (1862, 1864), and at Warsaw (1874); G. Berghmann's *Supplément à l'ouvrage de M. Alphonse Willems* and his *Catalogue des impressions elzevieriennes de la Bibliothèque royale de Stockholm*

(1911); E. Rahir's *Catalogue . . . de volumes imprimés par les Elzevier et divers typographes hollandais* (1896); E. Goldschmid's privately printed *Catalogue* (Edinburgh, 1888), and of course Willems and Copinger, and most recently D. W. Davies' *The World of the Elzeviers, 1580-1712*. The genealogy of the Elzeviers I tried to follow in Rammelman *Elzevier's Uitkommsten . . . omtrent de Elzeviers Genealogie* (1845), only to find that of the little Dutch I had acquired while in Holland but little remained. W. Pleyte's *Leyden vor 300 Jaren* includes information about Elzevier householders, pertinent parts of which I had already verified and had had photographed in the town archives. These archives perished, I suppose, when the Town Hall was destroyed by fire a few years ago.

This concludes what I wanted to say. I might add that its preparation has by no means been the fun that the collecting was, though it has, to be sure, recalled some dimly remembered pleasures. If this screed should succeed in inoculating anyone who reads it with the fun of this indoor sport, then it has been well worth while. At any rate, I hope that some light has been thrown on the various Elzevier contributions of durable value to the literary world—their lengthy role as University printers, the part they played in stimulating a high grade of scholarship and in disseminating good literature in western Europe, and especially in introducing good texts, accurate and well presented, at a low enough price to allow them to be owned and read by all classes, instead of being restricted, as had previously been the case, to the wealthy few and to the scholar who preferred to starve than stop acquiring books.



FIG. 6. "Tête de buffle," an Elzevier tail piece.

Aristotle Texts and Commentaries to 1700 in the University of Pennsylvania Library

A Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts

LYMAN W. RILEY

PART II*

AETHICA *see* ETHICA NICOMACHEA.

ACROASES PHYSICAE *see* PHYSICA.

ANALYTICA POSTERIORA (*see also* ORGANON and nos. 16, 26, 37, 45, 48, 83, 85)

a. Greek

29. Ἰωάννου τοῦ Γραμματικοῦ, εἰς τὰ ὕστερα ἀναλυτικὰ Ἀριστοτέλους, ὑπόμνημα . . . Ioannis Grammatici in Posteriora Resolutoria Aristotelis, commentarium. Incerti authoris in eadem. Eustratii in eadem . . . *Edited by Aldus Manutius*. Venice, Heirs of A. Manutius and A. Asulanus, 1534. 123 numb. l., 1 l., 67 numb. l., 1 l. diags. Fol.
Renouard, *Aldus*, p. 113.

b. Latin

30. *Analytica Posteriora; translated by Jacobus de Venetia, with commentary by Paulus Venetus*. Venice, Guilelmus Anima Mía Tridinensis, 1486. 118 l. (2 blank). Fol.
HCR 12512; BMC V, 410; Proctor 5108; Stillwell P185.
31. Commentaria Roberti Linconiensis in libros postero[rum] Aristotelis. Cum textu seriatim inserto. Scriptu[m] Gualterij Burlei super eosdē libros Posteriorum. *Translated by Jacobus de Venetia*. Venice, Bonetus Locatellus for Octavianus Scotus, 1494. 35 numb. l. Fol.
HC 10105; BMC V, 444; Proctor 5057; Stillwell R198.
32. ———. Venice, Otinus de Luna, 1497. 38 l. Fol.
HC 10107; BMC V, 568; Proctor 5602; Stillwell R199.
33. Aristotelis Peripatetico[rum] citra cōtrouersiā p̄cipis: Libri bonae frugis refertissimi, quibus posteriorū resolutiuorū [*sic*] inscriptio est indita, ab Ioāne Argyropylo Byzantio nō minori fidelitate q[ue]m] elegantia Latio donati iuxtaq[ue] Auerrois distinctionē digesti. Pr[a]emisso tralatoris epistolio, quo & institutum philosophi & eminentia librorū posteriorum, ante oculos ponuntur. Leipzig, Valentinus Schumann, 1519. 29 l. Fol.

* Continued from v. XXII, pp. 86–95.

34. Augustinus Suessanus super Posteriora Aristotelis Eutychi Augustini Niphi medices Suessani philosophi nostro aevo pene diuini in libros Posteriorum Aristote. Commentaria . . . *Translations by Jacobus de Venetia and Joannes Argyropoulos.* Venice, O. Scotus, 1544. 5p.l., 85 (i.e. 84) numb. l. diags. Fol.

Analytica Posteriora, Paris, 1557. Issued with no. 149.

———. *Lyons, 1557. Issued with no. 150.*

35. Expositio Ioannis Grammatici Alexandrini cognomento Philoponi, in libros Analyticos Aristotelis Posteriores, nunc denique a Martiano Rota post omnes aliorum editiones Graeco exemplari collata, pristinaeque integritati restituta. *Translated by Jacobus de Venetia.* Venice, “Ex Officina Valgrisia,” 1559. 118, [2]p. diags. Fol.

ANALYTICA PRIORA (see also ORGANON and no. 16)

a. Greek

36. Ἰωάννου Γραμματικοῦ τοῦ Φιλοπόνου εἰς τὰ Πρότερα Ἀναλυτικὰ τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους, ὑπόμνημα . . . Ioan. Gram. Philoponi Commentaria in Priora Analytica Aristotelis. Magentini Comentariorum in eadem libellus De Syllogismis . . . *Edited by Vittore Trincavelli.* Venice, Bartholomaeus Zanettus and Joannes Franciscus Trincavellus, 1536. CXIX, XXXXV numb. l., 1 l. diags. Fol.

b. Latin

37. Interpretatio scholastica noue logice Aristotelis planissimis etsi cōmentarijs. principijs tñ sancti et p[er]clarissimi doctoris Thome Aq[ui]natis cōformiter extat [sic] cōgesta. ac p[er] frequēs [et] repetitū exercitiū magistro[rum] Agrippinēsis gymnasij. qd’ Montis aiūt . . . *Translations by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia.* Cologne, Heirs of H. Quentell, 1505. 1p.l., CCvij (i.e. CCvii) numb. l., 1 l. diags. Fol.

Includes also the *Analytica Posteriora*, *Topica*, and *Sophistici Elenchi*.

Analytica Priora, Lyons, 1557. Issued with no. 150.

Analytica Priora, Paris, 1558. Issued with no. 149.

38. Alexandri Aphrodisiensis super Priora resolutoria Aristotelis, subtilissima explanatio: a Ioanne Bernardo Feliciano in latinum conuersa . . . Venice, H. Scotus, 1560. 1p.l., 440 (i.e. 384) cols., 1 l. diags. Fol.

Only the first book of the *Analytica Priora* is included.

39. Ioannis Grammatici cognomento Philoponi in duos Priores Analyticos Aristotelis libros commentarii nunc demum ab Alexandro Iustiniano Chio Medico in linguam latinam accuratissime, atque fidelissime conuersi . . . Venice, “Ex Officina Valgrisia,” 1560. 2p.l., 156p. diags. Fol.

40. Io. Francisci Buranae Veronensis Philosophi perspicacissimi super libros Priorum resolutiorum Arist. ex Graeco in Latinum sermonem a se fideliss. conuersos praeclarissima Commentaria doctissimorum virorum in eosdem sententijs quamplurimis referta. Quibus Hieronymi Bagolini Veronensis in eosdem libros accesserunt perbreues Annotationes . . . Venice, H. Scotus, 1567. 4p.l., 271p. diagsr. Fol.

ARS DISSERENDI *see* ORGANON.

ARS LOGICA *see* ORGANON.

ARS POETICA *see* POETICA.

ARS RHETORICA *see* RHETORICA.

CATEGORIAE (*see also* ORGANON)

a. Latin

41. *The Categoriae and De Interpretatione, with the Isagoge of Porphyrius and the Liber de Sex Principiis of Gilbert de la Porrée, all with commentary by Walter Burley. The translations of the Aristotle texts and of the Isagoge are by Boethius. The work is edited by Matthaeus Campagna.* Venice, Andreas de Paltasichis, 1492/3. 92 l. (2 blank). diagsr. Fol.

Burley's work *Quaestiones de Universalibus* is included in his commentary on Porphyrius. GW 5770; Stillwell B1159.

42. *Pauli veneti vniuersalia predicamenta Sexq[ue] principia. Translated by Boethius.* Venice, Bonetus Locatellus for Octavianus Scotus, 1494. 144 numb. l., 4 l. Fol.

This edition includes the text of the *Isagoge* of Porphyrius in the translation by Boethius, but it does not contain the text of Gilbert de la Porrée's *Liber de Sex Principiis*. HC 12520; Stillwell P189.

43. *Commētaria scd'm doctrinam magni Alberti in totam logicā Aristotelis veterē et nouam processum gymnasij Coloniensis qd' bursam Laurentij vocant cōtinentia. iam denuo reuisa [et] ad limam vigili studio castigata feliciter incipiunt. Translations are by Boethius, commentaries by Gerardus de Harderwyck.* Cologne, Heirs of H. Quentell, 1504. 124 l. Fol.

The work contains, besides the *Categoriae*, the *Isagoge* of Porphyrius, the *Liber de Sex Principiis* of Gilbert de la Porrée, and the *De Interpretatione* of Aristotle.

44. *Textus Predicamētorum Aristotelis. Translated by Boethius.* Leipzig, Martin Landsberg, 1508. 18 l. Fol.

45. *Reuerendi patris fratris Thome de Vio Caietani: artium [et] sacre Theologie professoris. Ordinis Predicatorum in Romana curia Procuratoris. in Predicabilia Porphyrij: [et] Aristotelis Predicamēta: ac Posteriorum analeticorum libros. Et super tractatum de ente [et] essentia Diui Thome Aquinatis Cōmētaria subtilissima. Et tractatus eiusde[m] de Analogia castigatissima nouissime recognita cunc-*

tisq[ue] erroribus expurgata. *Translations are by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia.* Venice, L. A. Giunta, 1519. 154 numb. l., 1 l. Fol.

The De Nominum Analogia is by Vio. Included also are the text of the De Ente et Essentia, Vio's De Subiecto Naturalis Philosophiae, and his De Cambiis. The Isagoge of Porphyrius and the Categoriae are translated by Boethius, the Analytica Posteriora by Jacobus de Venetia.

46. Hammonnii Hermeae in Praedicamenta Aristotelis Commentarii, per Bartholomaeum Sylvanium Salonensem nuper latine conuersi . . . Venice, H. Scotus, 1541. 117 (i.e. 119), [1]p. diags. Fol.

The text of the Categoriae is in the translation by Boethius. The commentary, formerly attributed to Ammonius Hermeiou, is by Joannes Philoponus (see *Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca*, XIII, pt. 1, Berlin, 1897).

47. Ammonii Hermei Commentaria in librum Porphyrii de quinque uocibus, & in Aristotelis Praedicamenta, ac Perihermenias: cum indice, tam rerum, quam uerborum locupletissimo. In his conferendis cum Graecis Exemplaribus, atque emendandis, quantum studii Petrus Rosetinus medicus physicus adhibuerit, que haec legerit, perfacile intelliget. *Translations are by Boethius, Bartholomaeus Sylvanius, and Giovanni Rasario.* Venice, J. Gryphius, 1555. 4p.l., 13 (i.e. 16) numb. l., 128 cols., 4 l., 154 cols., [1]p., 10 l. diags. Fol.

The Categoriae is translated by Boethius; the De Interpretatione, and the commentaries on it and the Categoriae, are translated by Sylvanius, Porphyrius' Isagoge and the commentary on it by Giovanni Rasario. The commentaries attributed to Ammonius are actually by Joannes Philoponus (see no. 46, note).

Categoriae, Paris, 1556. Issued with no. 149.

48. Thomae de Vio Caietani Cardinalis tituli S. Sixti, In Praedicabilia Porphyrij praedicamenta, & libros Posteriorum Analyticorum Aristotelis castigatissima commentaria . . . Additis annotationibus, & scholijs in margine positis . . . *Translations are by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia.* Venice, Heirs of H. Scotus, 1575. 2p.l., 212p. diags. Fol.

The Isagoge of Porphyrius and the Categoriae are translated by Boethius, the Analytica Posteriora by Jacobus de Venetia.

DE ADOLESCENTIA ET SENECTUTE (or DE JUVENTUTE ET SENECTUTE) see PARVA NATURALIA.

DE AMICITIA see ETHICA NICOMACHEA, Book VIII.

DE ANIMA (see also nos. 14, 16, 18–20, 22, 24–28)

a. Greek

49. Σιμπλικίου ὑπομνήματα εἰς τὰ γ' βιβλία τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους περὶ ψυχῆς . . . Simplicii Commentaria in tres libros Aristotelis de anima. Alexandri Aphrodisieii cōmentaria in librum de sensu, & sensibili. Michaelis Ephesii annotationes in librum de memoria, & reminiscētia. De somno, & uigilia. De somniis. De diuinatione per somnium. De

motu animalium. De longitudine, & breuitate uitae. De iuuentute, & senectute, & uita, ac morte. De respiratione. De gressu animalium. *Edited by Francesco Torresani.* Venice, Aldus and Asulanus, 1527. 4p.l., 187 numb. l., 1 l. Fol.
Renouard, *Aldus*, p. 104.

50. Ἰωάννου Γραμματικοῦ τοῦ Φιλοπόνου Ὑπόμνημα εἰς τὰ Περὶ Ψυχῆς βιβλία τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους. Ioannis Grammatici Philoponi Comen-taria in libros De Anima Aristotelis . . . *Edited by Vittore Trin-cavelli.* Venice, Bartholomaeus Zanetti, 1535. 146 l. Fol.

b. Greek and Latin

51. Commentarij Collegij Conimbricensis Societatis Iesu, in tres libros De Anima, Aristotelis Stagiritae, hac secunda editione, Graeci contextus Latino è regione respondentis accessione auctiores, & emendatiores, ob studiosorum philosophiae vsum, in Germania editi . . . *Translated by Joannes Argyropoulos, edited by Cosme de Magalhães.* Cologne, Lazarus Zetzner, [ca. 1600]. 4p.l., 619, [21]p. 4to. Includes also the De Anima Separata by Baltasar Álvares and the Tractatio aliquot problematum ad quinque sensus spectantium by Magalhães. Unknown to Backer-Sommervogel.
52. Ἀριστοτέλους Περὶ Ψυχῆς βιβλία τρία. Aristotelis De Anima libri tres, Graece et Latine, Iul. Pacio à Beriga interprete. Accesserunt eiusdem Pacii in eosdem libros commentarius analyticus, triplex index . . . Hanau, "Typis Wecheliani, impensis Claudii Marnii haeredum," 1611. 6, 441, [1]p. diagsr. 8vo.
Imperfect: pp. 137-144 (the first index) wanting.

c. Latin

53. Expositio saluberrima magistri Lamberti de Monte. circa tres libros de Anima Aristotelis. qua p[rae]clarissimis cōmentarijs diui Thome Aquinatis . . . nedū cōcordat . . . *Translated by Jacobus de Venetia.* Cologne, H. Quentell, 1498. 1p.l., lxxxj numb.l., 2 l. Fol. Hain 11585; Voullième (K) 726; BMC I, 288; not in Stillwell.
54. Aristotelis tres de anima libri per Joannem Argyropylum e greco in latinum traducti . . . *Edited by Wolfgang Mosnauer.* Venice, Jacobus Pentius de Leucho, [1500?]. 34 l. 4to.
GW 2346; BMC V, 566; not in Stillwell (but in *Census*, 1919, p. 228).
55. Aristotelis Stagiritae Philosophi De anima Libri III. Per Argyropylum. De sensu & sensato . . . De memoria & reminiscencia . . . De somno & vigilia . . . De longitudine & breuitate vitae . . . Ex antiqua traductione. Adiectis Eckij Commentarijs . . . Augsburg, Grimm and Wirsung, 1520. LXXIX numb. l., 1 l. diagsr. Fol.
The De Anima is translated by Joannes Argyropoulos. The translations of the De Sensu and the De Somno are anonymous, those of the De Memoria and De Longitudine are by Jacobus de Venetia.

56. . . . Aristote. Stagyrice Libri tres de anima: cum singuloru[m] epitomis hactenus nō īpressis: Eiusdēq[ue] Parua naturalia: cu[m] Auer. cordubē. fidiss. interprete: ac apostillis. M. Anto. Zimare philosophi consummatiss. Que om[ni]a sic expurgata [et] exculta cōperies: vt quāq[ue] abesse labem contendas. Lyons, Scipionus de Gabiano, 1530. clxvi numb. l. diagsr. 8vo.
At head of title: "Aristo. Libri de Anima."—This work contains two Latin translations of the De Anima, one from the Greek by Jacobus de Venetia, the other from the Arabic by Michael Scotus; Averroës' commentary on the De Anima (a "commentarius magnus") translated by Scotus; a Latin translation of the Parva Naturalia, in part anonymous, in part by Jacobus de Venetia; commentaries (or "compendia") by Averroës on the Parva Naturalia in a translation generally ascribed to Scotus; and the spurious Physiognomica of Aristotle in the Greek-Latin translation by Bartholomaeus of Messina.
With this are bound (as issued?) Aristotle's *Meteorologica* and Marco Antonio Zimara's *Quaestio de primo cognito*. Baudrier VII, 172–173.
57. Aristotelis stagiritae de anima libri tres, é Graeco, quàm proximè fieri potuit, in linguam Latinam traducti, Gentiano Herueto Aurelio interprete. Item, in eosdem libros, Ioannis Grammatici Philoponi commentarius, ab eodem versus. Lyons, Aegidius and Jacobus Huguetan, 1544. 110 l. Fol.
Baudrier XI, 327.
58. Aristotelis De Anima libri tres. Ioanne Argyropylo Byzantio interprete. Lyons, Thibaud Payen, 1546. 93p. 8vo.
This work is bound (as issued?) with an edition of the *Physica* (see no. 173). Baudrier IV, 235.
59. D. Thomae Aquinatis in tres libros De Anima Aristotelis expositio. Cum duplici textus translatione, antiqua scilicet & Argyropyli, nuper recognita . . . Accedunt ad haec acutissime quaestiones Magistri Dominici de Flandria, a quamplurimis mendis recens castigate ad textus & expositionis dilucidationem perutiles. Adduntur his, omnium in hoc opere contentorum, duo accuratissimi, ac copiosissimi indices . . . *Translations are by Joannes Argyropoulos and Jacobus de Venetia*. Venice, H. Scotus, 1550. 6p.l., 85 numb. l. diagsr. Fol.
60. Nicolai Tignosii Fulginatis in libros Aristotelis de Anima Commentarii ad Laurentium Medicem virum praeclarissimum. *Translated by Joannes Argyropoulos*. Florence, Laurentius Torrentinus, 1551. 460p. diagr. Fol.
Engraved title page. Within a panel at the bottom of the title page is printed *Ex Bibliotheca Medicea*. 1551.
61. Aristotelis de Animo libri III. Ioachimo Perionio interprete: per Nicolaum Grouchium correcti & emendati. Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1560. 48 numb. l. 4to.
De Anima, Venice, 1574. Issued with no. 11, vol. 6, pt. 1.
62. S. Thomae Aquinatis in tres libros Aristotelis De Anima praeclarissima expositio: Cum duplici textus translatione: antiqua scilicet, &

noua Argyropyli: nuper recognita . . . Cui etiam singularum Lectionum summae mira breuitate collect[a]e, ad studiosorum commodum addit[a]e sunt. Accedunt ad haec acutissimae Quaestiones Magistri Dominici de Flandria, à quamplurimis mendis recens castigatae ad textus & expositionis dilucidationem perutiles. Adduntur his, omnium in hoc opere contentorum, tres accuratissimi, ac copiosissimi indices . . . *Translations are by Joannes Argyropoulos and Jacobus de Venetia.* Venice, Heirs of H. Scotus, 1587. 6p.l., 183p. Fol.

The colophon is dated 1586. The third index covers only Books I and II.

DE ANIMA. SUMMARIES AND PARAPHRASES

Italian

63. Paraphrasi sopra i tre libri dell' anima d'Aristotile, del R. D. Angelico Buonriccio Canonico regolare della congregation del Saluatore . . . Venice, Andrea Arrivabene, 1565. 6p.l., 163 (i.e. 162) numb. l. 8vo.

DE ANIMALIBUS *see* HISTORIA ANIMALIUM.

DE ANIMALIUM INGRESSU *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE ANIMALIUM GENERATIONE *see* DE GENERATIONE ANIMALIUM.

DE ANIMALIUM PARTIBUS *see* DE PARTIBUS ANIMALIUM.

DE ARTE DICENDI *see* RHETORICA.

DE ARTE INVENIENDI *see* TOPICA.

DE ARTE POETICA *see* POETICA.

DE ARTE RHETORICA *see* RHETORICA.

DE COELO (*see also* nos. 14–16, 18–20, 22, 25, 27, 28)

a. Greek

64. Σιμπλικίου Ὑπομνήματα εἰς τέσσαρα βιβλία Ἀριστοτέλους Περὶ Οὐρανοῦ, μετὰ τοῦ Ὑποκειμένου τοῦ αὐτοῦ. Simplicii Commentarii in quatuor Aristotelis libros De Coelo, cum textu eiusdem . . . Venice, Aldus and Asulanus, 1526. 3p.l., 178 (i.e. 172) numb. l. Fol. Renouard, *Aldus*, p. 102.

b. Greek and Latin

65. Commentarij Collegij Conimbricensis, Societatis Iesu, in quatuor libros De Coelo, Meteorologicos & Parua Naturalia . . . Hac quinta in Germania editione . . . Cologne, Lazarus Zetzner, 1603. *Translated by Joannes Argyropoulos; edited by Manuel de Góis.* 4p.l., 548 cols., [20]p., 2 l., 142 cols., [7]p., 1 l., 102 cols., [5]p. 4to. The texts of the Meteorologica and Parva Naturalia are not included.

c. Latin

66. *De Coelo*; translated by *Guilelmus of Moerbeke with a commentary by Gaetano Tiene*. Venice, [Andreas Torresanus?], 1484. 108 l. (1 blank) Fol.
HCR 15500; BMC V, 307; Proctor 5685; Stillwell G27.
67. Haec, uolumine hoc continetur Interpretamēta sanctissimi doctoris Thomae Aquinatis in libros de coelo [et] mūdo Aristotelis añotationibus textuū [et] cōmētorū Auerroys . . . in marginibus ornata ac cum additiōibus Petri aluerniatis . . . Textus Aristotelicus cu[m] duplici translatiōe . . . Fratris Hieronymi Sauonarolae Ferrariēsis tractatus: ī quo diuidūtur oēs scīae nup[er]ime in lucē aedit[us] . . . *Translations by Guilelmus of Moerbeke and Joannes Argypoulos*. Venice, Simon de Luere for Alexander Calcedonius, 1506. 6p.l., 95 numb. l. diags. Fol.
The text of Averroës is not included.
68. Aristotelis Stagyrītae libri De Coelo IIII Argiropilo interprete, De Generatione II Nypho [interprete], Meteororum III Boetio [interprete], adiectis Eckij commentarijs . . . Augsburg, Grimm and Wirsung, 1519. CXXV numb. l., 1 l. diags. Fol.
The Meteorologica is actually translated by Guilelmus of Moerbeke.
69. Aristotelis . . . De Coelo libri IIII, ex Graeco iuxta tralationem veterem accuratissime recogniti . . . *Translated by Guilelmus of Moerbeke, with a commentary by Thomas Aquinas and Petrus de Alvernia*. Venice, Hieronymus Scotus, 1545. 4p.l., 94 numb. l. diags. Fol.
70. Aristotelis De Coelo libri quatuor, Ioanne Argyropilo Byzantio interprete. Lyons, Thibaud Payen, 1546. 115p. 8vo.
This is bound (as issued?) with an edition of the *Physica* (see no. 173). Baudrier IV, 234.
71. Aristotelis De Caelo libri IIII, Ioachimo Perionio interprete: per Nicolaum Grouchium correcti & emendati. Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1560. 62 numb. l. 4to.
DE COELO ET MUNDO see DE COELO.

DE COLORIBUS

Greek and Latin

72. De Coloribus libellus, à Simone Portio Neapolitano latinitate donatus, & commentarijs illustratus: vnà cum eiusdem praefatione, qua coloris naturam declarat. Florence, Laurentius Torrentinus, 1548. 197, [2]p. 4to.
73. ————. 197, [3]p. 4to. *Another issue, with added errata note p. [200]*

DE CURA REI FAMILIARIS see OECONOMICA.

DE DEMONSTRATIONE see ANALYTICA POSTERIORA.

DE DIVINATIONE PER SOMNUM see PARVA NATURALIA.

DE GENERATIONE ANIMALIUM see nos. 17, 20, 118.

a. Greek

74. Ἰωάννης ὁ Γραμματικὸς εἰς τὸ Περὶ Γενέσεως, καὶ Φθορᾶς. Ἀλέξανδρος ὁ Ἀφροδισιεύς εἰς τὰ Μετεωρολογικά. ὁ αὐτὸς Περὶ Μίξεως. Ioannes Grammaticus in libros De Generatione et Interitu. Alexander Aphrodisiensis in Meteorologica. Idem De Mixtione . . . Edited by Francesco Torresani. Venice, Aldus and Asulanus, 1527. 2p.l., 147 numb. l., 1 l. diags. Fol.
Includes the texts of the De Generatione et Corruptione and the Meteorologica. Renouard, *Aldus*, p. 104, no. 7.

b. Greek and Latin

75. Commentarij Collegij Conimbricensis Societatis Iesu, in libros De Generatione et Corruptione . . . Hac secunda editione Graeci contextus Latino è regione respondentis accessione auctiores. Translated by François Vatable; edited by Manuel de Góis. Mainz, Joannes Albinus, 1599. 8p.l., 524, [36]p. 4to.
Not in Backer-Sommervogel.
76. ————. Third edition. Mainz, Joannes Albinus, 1615. 8p.l., 510, [32]p. 4to.
Backer-Sommervogel II, 1276, no. 6.

c. Latin

77. Aristotelis de generatione [et] corruptione liber Augustino nippo philosopho suessano interprete [et] expositore . . . Venice, Heirs of Octavianus Scotus, 1506. 74 numb. l. diags. Fol.
Panzer, *Annales*, VIII, 379:337.
78. Ioannis Grammatici Philoponi Alexandrei, Commentaria in libros de generatione & corruptione Aristotelis: ex colloquiis Ammonii Hermeae, propriisque eius considerationibus congesta. Hieronymo Bagolino Veronensi interprete . . . Venice, Hieronymus Scotus, 1540. 4p.l., 50 numb. l. Fol.
79. Aristotelis De Generatione et Corruptione libri duo, Francisco Vatablo interprete. Lyons, Thibaud Payen, 1546. 67p. 8vo.
This is bound (as issued?) with an edition of the *Physica* (no. 173). Baudrier IV, 235.
80. Sancti Thomae Doctoris Angelici in libris de generatione & corruptione Aristotelis clarissima expositio; nuperrime recognita; in numeris castigata erroribus, ac proprio uultui restituta. Cum duplici textuum translatione, antiqua scilicet & Petri Alcyonii elegantissima nuperrime addita . . . Edited by Sisto de' Medici. Venice, Octavianus Scotus, 1549. 4p.l., 48 numb. l. diags. Fol.
The "antiqua translatio" is a revised version of an anonymous medieval translation (see *Aristoteles Latinus: Codices*, I, 55; II, 784, 788, and *Revue philosophique de Louvain*, XLV <1947>, 206–235).

81. Aristotelis de ortu & interitu libri duo, Ioachimo Perionio interprete: per Nicolaum Grouchium correcti & emendati. Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1560. 36 numb. l. 4to.
82. Io. Grammatici, cognomento Philoponi, in Aristotelis libros de Generatione & Corruptione explicatio: Andrea Sylvio, Brugensi, interprete . . . Venice, Vincentius Valgrisius, 1564. 2p.l., 90p., 1 l. Fol.

DE GENERATIONE ET INTERITU *see* DE GENERATIONE ET CORRUPTIONE.

DE GRESSU ANIMALIUM *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE INCESSU ANIMALIUM *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE INSOMNIIS (or DE SOMNIIS) *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE INTERPRETATIONE (see also ORGANON and nos. 16, 41, 43, 47)

Latin

83. *De Interpretatione translated by Boethius, and Analytica Posteriora translated by Jacobus de Venetia, both with commentaries by Thomas Aquinas (that on Book II of De Interpretatione completed by Gratia Dei Aesculanus). Also the De Fallaciis of Thomas Aquinas.* Venice, Guilelmus Anima Mia, 1489. 98 l. (1 blank). Fol.

HR 1493a; Cop. 570; BMC V, 411; Stillwell T229.

84. Luculentissimi Ioannis Arborei Laudunensis in librum *περί ἐρμηνείας* Aristotelis cōmentarij. *Translated by Boethius.* Paris, Simon Colines, 1535. 100 numb. l. diags. 8vo.

Renouard, *Colines*, pp. 432-433.

De Interpretatione, Paris, 1556. Issued with no. 149.

De Interpretatione, Lyons, 1557. Issued with no. 150.

85. Hieronymi Balduini è Montearduo . . . expositio in libellum Porphyrii de quinque uocibus . . . Eiusdem commentaria in libros Aristotelis de interpretatione absoluta . . . Expositio item in primum posteriorum analyticorum Aristotelis, & magnam in eo Auerrois commentationem . . . *Edited by Gometius Paganus and Antonius Siculus.* Venice, Joannes Gryphius, 1563. 6p.l., 250 numb. l. diags. Fol.

The Isagoge of Porphyrius and the De Interpretatione are translated by Boethius, the Analytica Posteriora by Jacobus de Venetia.

DE JUVENTUTE ET SENECTUTE *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE LONGITUDINE ET BREUITATE VITAE *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE MEMORIA (DE MEMORIA ET REMINISCENTIA) *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE MORIBUS AD EUDEMUM *see* no. 21.

DE MORTE ET VITA *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

a. Greek and Latin

86. Aristoteles De Mundo, Graece: cum duplici interpretatione Latinā, priore quidem L. Apulei; alterā verò Guilielmi Budaei. Cum scholiis & castigationibus Bonauenturae Vulcanii tam in Aristotelem, quàm in vtrunque eius interpretem. Accessit seorsim Gregorii Cyprii Encomium Maris Graecè, nunquam antea excusum. Et Pauli Silentiarrii Iambica. Leyden, "ex officina Plantiniana, apud Franciscum Raphelengium," 1591. 8p.l., 297,[7], 23p. 8vo. Imperfect: the "Encomium Maris" (23p. at the end) is wanting.

b. Latin

87. Aristotelis liber de Mundo, ad Alexandrum Macedoniae regem, Gulielmo Budaeo interprete. Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1560. 16 numb. l. 4to.

DE NATURA ANIMALIUM *see* HISTORIA ANIMALIUM.

DE NATURA AUT DE RERUM PRINCIPIIS *see* PHYSICA.

DE ORTU ET INTERITU *see* DE GENERATIONE ET CORRUPTIONE.

DE PARTIBUS ANIMALIUM *see* nos. 17, 20, 118.

DE PHYSICA AUDITIONE *see* PHYSICA.

DE PHYSICA AUDITU *see* PHYSICA.

DE PHYSICA AUSCULTATIONE *see* PHYSICA.

DE POETICA *see* POETICA.

DE PRIMA PHILOSOPHIA *see* METAPHYSICA.

DE REGIMINE REGUM *see* SECRETA SECRETORUM.

DE REPUBLICA *see* POLITICA.

DE RESPIRATIONE *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE SENSU ET SENSATO *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE SOMNIIS (or DE INSOMNIIS) *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE SOMNO ET VIGILIA *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DE SOPHISTICIS ELENCHIS *see* SOPHISTICI ELENCHI.

DE VIRTUTIBUS ET VITIIS *see* no. 21.

DE VITA ET MORTE *see* PARVA NATURALIA.

DIALECTICA *see* ORGANON.

DISCIPLINA MORALIS *see* MAGNA MORALIA.

ECONOMICA *see* OECONOMICA.

ELENCHI *see* SOPHISTICI ELENCHI.

ETHICA EUDEMIA *see* DE MORIBUS AD EUDEMUM.

ETHICA MAGNA *see* MAGNA MORALIA.

a. Greek

88. Εὐστρατίου καὶ ἄλλων τινῶν ἐπισήμων ὑπομνήματα εἰς τὰ δέκα τῶν τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους Ἠθικῶν Νικομαχείων βιβλία μετὰ τοῦ ὑποκειμένου. Eustratii et aliorum insignium peripateticorum commentaria in libros decem Aristotelis De Moribus ad Nicomachum, una cum textu suis in locis adiecto . . . Edited by Paolo Manuzio. Venice, heirs of Aldus Manutius and Andreas Asulanus, 1536. 2p.l., 189 numb. l. Fol.

The editor assigns the commentaries on books 1, 6, 9, and 10 of the *Ethica* to Eustratius, 2, 4, 7, and 8 to Aspasius, 5 to Michael of Ephesus, and 3 to an anonymous author. Actually those to 1 and 6 are by Eustratius, 2, 3, 4, and 7 are anonymous, 5, 9, and 10 are by Michael of Ephesus, and 8 is by Aspasius (*see Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca*, XIX, XX, and XXII, pt. 3). Renouard, *Aldus*, p. 116.

89. Ἀριστοτέλους Ἠθικῶν Νικομαχείων βιβλία δέκα. Aristotelis De Moribus ad Nicomachum filium libri decem. Edited by Pietro Vettori. Florence, Junta, 1547. 68 (i.e. 69) numb. l. 4to.
90. ————. Paris, Guillaume Morel, 1560. 6p.l., 204 (i.e. 200)p. 4to.

Ethica Nicomachea, Frankfurt, 1584, edited by Friedrich Sylburg. This was issued separately but is vol. 3 of no. 5 in the University's collection.

b. Greek and Latin

91. Ἀριστοτέλους Ἠθικῶν Νικομαχείων βιβλία δέκα. Aristotelis De Moribus ad Nicomachum, lib. X. Ita Graecis interpretatione recenti cum Latinis coniunctis, vt fermè singula singulis respondeant, in eorum gratiam qui Graeca cum Latinis comparare volunt. Translated and edited by Adrien Turnèbe. Paris, Adrien Turnèbe and Guillaume Morel, 1555. 2p.l., 253, [1]p. Fol.
92. ————. Basel, Paul Queck for Johann Oporin, 1567. 3p.l., 571, [1]p. 8vo.
93. ————. Basel, "Ex officina Oporiniana," 1573. 3p.l., 571, [1]p. 8vo.
94. Petri Victorij Commentarij in x libros Aristotelis De Moribus ad Nicomachum . . . Translated by Pietro Vettori. Florence, Junta, 1584. 6p.l., 616, [42]p., 1 l. 1 illus. (port.) Fol.
95. Aristotelis Ethicorum, siue De Moribus, ad Nicomachum libri decem. Adiecta ad contextum Graecum interpretatione Latina Dionysii Lambini, sed interpolata innumeris in locis . . . Studio & opera Matthiae Bergii . . . Frankfurt, Heirs of Andreas Wechel, etc., 1591. 502p. 8vo.
96. Dn. Ioannis Magiri, philosophiae professoris in Academia Marpurgensi . . . Corona virtutum moralium, vniuersam Aristotelis summi philosophi Ethicen, exacte enucleans . . . Translated by

Adrien Turnèbe; edited by Zacharias Palthenius. Frankfurt, "Proponitur in Collegio Musarum Paltheniano," 1601. 4p.l., 1014p. 8vo.

97. Aristotelis Ethicorum, siue De Moribus, ad Nicomachum libri decem. Adiecta ad contextum Graecum interpretatione Latina Dionysii Lambini, sed interpolata innumeris in locis . . . Studio & opera Matthiae Bergii . . . editio altera . . . Hanau, "Typis Wecheliani, impensis haeredum Claudii Marnii," 1611. 16p., 2 l., 17-496p. 8vo.

This is actually the third edition; earlier editions appeared in Frankfurt in 1591 and 1596. The two inserted leaves contain a eulogy of Matthias Berg by Konrad Rittershausen, dated October, 1595.

c. Latin

98. *Ethica Nicomachea, Politica, and Oeconomica, translated by Leonardo Bruni Aretino.* Strassburg, Johann Mentelin, before 10 April, 1469. 198 l. Fol.
GW 2367; H 1762; Proctor 224; Stillwell A880; cf. BMC I, 53. This copy has stubs between leaves [99] and [100] and between [106] and [107].
99. *Questiones magistri Iohannis versoris super libros ethicorum Aristotelis et text[us] eiusdem. cum singulari diligentia correcte. Translated by Robert Grosseteste.* Cologne, Heinrich Quentell, 1491. 1p.l., Cxxii numb. l., 2 l. Fol.
H 16053; Voulliéme (K) 1221; BMC I, 276; Proctor 1305; Stillwell V230.
100. *Decem librorum Moraliū Aristotelis, tres conuersiones: prima Argyropili Byzantij, secunda Leonardi Aretini, tertia vero antiqua [i.e. of Robert Grosseteste] . . . Edited by Jacques Le Fèvre d'Étaples.* Paris, Johann Higman and Wolfgang Hopyl, 1497. 210 l. Fol.
Includes also a commentary by Le Fèvre d'Étaples which accompanies the Argyropoulos translation; the Magna Moralia in the translation by Giorgio Valla, in a modified form; Leonardo Bruni Aretino's *Dialogus de Moribus ad Galeotum* (or *Isagogicon moralis disciplinae*); and Le Fèvre d'Étaples' *Artificialis introductio in decem libros morales Aristotelis*. GW 2359; HC 1761; BMC VIII, 138; Stillwell A887.
101. *S. Tho. super Ethica. Sancti Doctoris Thome Aquinatis in decem libros Ethicorum Aristotelis profundissima cōmentaria, cum triplici textus trāslatione antiqua [i.e. of Robert Grosseteste] v[idelicet] Leonardi Aretini, necnon Ioānis Argyropili suis locis inserta . . . Edited by Paulinus Turchius.* Venice, Heirs of Octavianus Scotus, 1531. 1p.l., 166 numb. l. 1 illus. Fol.
102. *Ethicorum Aristotelis . . . libri decē ad Nicomachū, ex traductione diligentissimi ac eruditissimi viri Ioannis Argyropili Byzātij: familiariq[ue] necnō admodū copioso Iacobi Fabri Stapulēsis commētario elucidati, & singulorum capitum argumentis praenotati, ad notamētis quoq[ue] marginalibus illustrati . . . Adiectus est Leonardi Aretini de moribus dialogus ad Galeotū [or *Isagogicon moralis disciplinae*], dialogo paruorū Moraliū Aristotelis ad Eu-*

demiũ ferè respõdens. Lyons, Benedictus Bonnyn for Jacobus Giunta, 1535. 352 numb. l. diags. 8vo.

Not in Baudrier.

103. Aristotelis Stagiritae . . . ethicorum ad Nicomachum libri decem. Ioanne Argyropylo Byzantio interprete, nuper recogniti & cum Donati Acciaiuoli . . . commentariis castigatissimis . . . *Edited by Antonio Francino*. Venice, Lucas Antonius Junta, 1535. 6p.l., 205 numb. l. diags. Fol.

The commentary by Acciaiuoli was first published separately at Florence in 1478 as *Expositio Ethicorum Aristotelis*.

104. Contenta decem librorũ Moralium Aristotelis, tres conuersiones: prima Argyropyli Byzantij, secũda Leonardi Aretini, tertia verò antiqua, per capita & numeros conciliatae: communi, familiarique commentario ad Argyropyllum adiecto . . . Paris, Simon Colines, 1542. 140, 83 numb. l. diags. Fol.

Editor, translators, and contents as in no. 100. Cf. Renouard, *Colines*, p. 352.

105. Aristotelis Ethicorum, siue De Moribus ad Nicomachum filium libri decem nuper quidem à Ioachimo Perionio Cormoeriaceno latinitate donati, nunc verò denuò ab eodem recogniti. His adiecimus eorundem Aristotelis De Moribus librorum Epitomen, Hermolao Barbaro . . . autore . . . *Edited by Daniello Barbaro*. Lyons, Guillaume Roville, 1548. 7p.l., 299, [21]p. 8vo.

The Epitome, or Compendium Ethicorum librorum Aristotelis, covers Books 1-6 only; each book of the Compendium is accompanied by a letter to Cardinal Pietro Foscari, dated 1474 or 1475. Baudrier IX, 141.

106. ————. Basel, Johann Oporin, 1552. 8p.l., 319, [38]p. 8vo.

107. Aristotelis ad Nicomachum filium de Moribus, quae Ethica nominantur, libri decem, Ioachimo Perionio interprete, per Nicolaum Gruchium correcti & emendati . . . Paris, Simon Calvarinus, 1562. 8p.l., 134 numb. l. 4to.

108. Ethicorum Aristotelis Stagiritae libri decem, ad Nicomachum conscripti. Ioanne Argyropylo Byzantio, & Dyonisio Lambino interpretibus cum Donati Acciaiuoli Florentini Philosophi summi commentarijs, & Raphaelis Volateran. viri doctissimi in singulos libros argumentis . . . Venice, Joannes Antonius Bertanus, 1576. 20p.l., 203 (i.e. 209) numb. l., 2 l. diags. Fol.

109. Aristotelis Stagiritae . . . Ethicorum ad Nicomachum libri decem, Ioanne Argyropylo Byzantio interprete, ad Graecum exemplar diligentissimè recogniti, cum Donati Acciaiuoli Florentini viri doctissimi commentariis . . . *Edited by Antonio Francino*. Geneva, Jacobus Stoer, 1588. 12p.l., 919p. diags. 8vo.

d. French

110. Les ethiques en francoys. *Translated, and with a commentary, by Nicolas Oresme*. Paris, Antoine Vêrard, 1488. 9p.l., ii-CC&xxxii, xxix numb. l., 1 l. (i.e. 248 l., including 2 blank). 1 illus. Fol.

This copy varies somewhat in collation from the GW description and in foliation from the BMC description. An error in binding has put leaves o 1-3, 6-8 (second series) in place of leaves o 1-3, 6-8 (first series), which are therefore wanting. GW 2381; HCR 1759; BMC VIII, 74; J. Macfarlane, *Antoine Vêrad*, no. 8; not in Stillwell.

e. Italian

111. L'Ethica d'Aristotile tradotta in lingua vulgare Fiorentina et comentata per Bernardo Segni. Florence, Lorenzo Torrentino, 1550. 547, [11]p. diagrs. 4to.
Gamba 79.
112. ———. Venice, Bartholomeo detto l'Imperatore, 1551. 158 (i.e. 343) numb. l., 5 l. diagrs. 8vo.
Gamba 80.

f. Spanish

113. La filosofia moral del Aristotel: es asaber Ethicas: Polithicas: y Economicas: en Romance. *Translated by Carlos, prince of Viana, from the Latin of Leonardo Bruni Aretino.* Zaragoza, Georg Coci, 1509. 150 l. Fol.
Palau 16676.

ETHICA NICOMACHEA. SUMMARIES AND PARAPHRASES

a. Latin

114. Epitome doctrinae moralis, ex decem libris Ethicorum Aristotelis ad Nicomachum collecta, pro Academia Argentinensi, per Theophilum Golium, ethices ibidem professorem. Strassburg, Josias Rihelius, [ca. 1615?] 8p.l., 377, [19]p. 8vo.

b. Italian

115. L'Ethica d'Aristotile ridotta in compendio da Ser Brunetto Latini, et altre traduttioni, & scritti di quei tempi . . . Lyons, Jean de Tournes, 1568. 3p.l., 185, [1]p. 4to.
Edited by Jacopo Corbinelli. The paraphrase of the Ethica is an extract from Latini's *Trésor* in an Italian translation by Bono Giamboni. For the other works contained in the volume see Gamba, pp. 27-28. Cartier 526; Gamba 89.
116. L'Ethica di Aristotile a Nicomacho, ridutta in modo di parafrasi dal Reuerendo M. Antonio Scaino, con varie annotationi & diuersi dubbi . . . Rome, Gioseppe de gli Angeli, 1574. 15p.l., 218p., 8 l., 179, [1]p. 4to.

HERMENEUTICA *see* DE INTERPRETATIONE.

HISTORIA ANIMALIUM (*see also* nos. 17, 20)

a. Greek

Historia Animalium, Frankfurt, 1587, edited by Friedrich Sylburg. This was issued separately but is vol. 6 of no. 5 in the University's collection.

b. Greek and Latin

117. Ἀριστοτέλους Περὶ Ζῴων ἱστορίας. Aristotelis Historia de Animalibus, Iulio Caesare Scaligero interprete, cum eiusdem commentarijs . . . Edited by Philippe Jacques de Maussac. Toulouse, Dominicus and Petrus Bosc, 1619. 16p.l., 1248, [23]p. diagrs. Fol.

c. Latin

118. Aristotelis De natura animalium: libri nouem. De partibus animalium: libri quatuor. De generatione animalium: libri quinq[ue]. Interprete Theodoro Gaza. Venice, Bartholomaeus de Zanis for Octavianus Scotus, 1498. 6p.l., 89 numb. l. Fol.
GW 2353; HC 1703; BMC V, 433; Proctor 5341; Stillwell A873.

LOGICA *see* ORGANON.

MAGNA MORALIA (*see also* nos. 13, 16, 21, 100, 104)

Greek

Magna Moralia, Frankfurt, 1584, edited by Friedrich Sylburg. This was issued separately but is vol. 4 of no. 5 in the University's collection.

MECHANICA

Latin

119. Aristotelis Mechanica Graeca, emendata, Latina facta, & commentariis illustrata, ab Henrico Monantholio medico, & mathematicarum artium professore regio . . . Paris, Jeremias Perier, 1599. 20p.l., 211, [1]p. diagrs. 4to.

(*To be continued*)

South Asia and Far Eastern Studies

*A Note on the Chinese, Japanese, South Asia and Persian Collections**

THE University's collection of Western-language books on China is among the best in this country; it includes a considerable number of books now out-of-print and difficult to obtain, as well as complete (or nearly complete) files of all major periodicals. Most items are housed in the Main Library, but a considerable number pertaining to Chinese art, archaeology and anthropology are found in the Library of the University Museum.

When Chinese studies were inaugurated in 1938 at the University of Pennsylvania, the collection of Chinese-language books consisted of only two or three hundred items, many of them in very poor condition. From these meager beginnings it has grown into a still relatively small, but nevertheless well-balanced and serviceable collection, comprising about 11,500 titles in almost 17,000 volumes (including both those in Chinese- and in Western-style bindings). These include all the large modern collectanea, such as *Ssu-pu ts'ung-k'an*, *Ssu-pu pei-yao*, *Ts'ung-shu chi-ch'eng*, *Kuo-hsüeh chi-pen ts'ung-shu* and the *Taishō Tripitaka*; the primary historical works, compendia on political institutions, and encyclopedias; a great many bibliographies, indices, dictionaries, and similar research tools; and many scholarly periodicals. Until 1948 the emphasis was on premodern China (especially in classics, philosophy and religion), but since that date many books and periodicals relating to the contemporary scene have been purchased. Unique in this country is the microfilm copy of Joseph Needham's "Biographical Glossary of Chinese Scientists," containing over 14,000 entries, a notice of which appeared in *The Library Chronicle*, v. XXI, pp. 15-16.

The Japanese collection has been growing rapidly in recent years, and includes a very considerable collection of western works on Japan, among them the standard bibliographies of

* Reprinted with slight alterations from the *Far Eastern Quarterly*. This report was prepared by Messrs. Derk Bodde, Hilary Conroy, A. T. Gaines and Miss Dorothy S. Broomall.

Wenckstern, Nachod, etc. The collection of Japanese-language materials likewise includes the standard large sets: encyclopedias such as *Daihyakka Jiten* and *Koji Ruien*, collections of "great works" such as the *Kokushi Taikēi*, and major bibliographies, reference works, dictionaries and the like. Materials dealing with the Meiji-Taisho periods are especially rich, and include the recently acquired Bonneville collection of several hundred novels and other literary works written during these periods. There is also newspaper coverage for these periods, and the recent acquisition of a 322-volume set of *Asahi Shimbun* brings the run of that newspaper up to 1945. Sets of major Japanese historical and international relations periodicals include *Shigaku Zasshi*, *Gaikō Jihō*, *Rekishigaku Kenkuyū*, *Shirin*, *Shakai Keizai Zasshi* and *Rekishi to Chiri*. Other items include a dozen or so microfilm reels of Japanese Foreign Office Documents dealing with the Meiji-Taisho periods, a set of Diet records for the years 1890-1905, and a set of the Japanese Foreign Office Publication *Nihon Gaikō Bunsho*. Aside from materials relating to the Meiji-Taisho periods, special efforts are now being made to build up the Buddhist section of the Japanese collection.

The South Asia collection has long been one of the best in the country. There has been a systematic purchase through the years of texts, translations and commentaries of the major works in Sanskrit, Pali and Prakrit. There is also a collection of some 3,000 manuscripts, chiefly in Sanskrit. Most of these were purchased on the Penniman-Gribbel funds, but additional items in both Sanskrit and other Indic languages have been donated and purchased. The greater part of this manuscript collection is listed by Dr. Horace Poleman in his "Census of Indic manuscripts in the United States and Canada."

With the establishment of the South Asia Regional Studies program, and the availability of Carnegie and Rockefeller funds for books, it has been possible to make extensive purchases in the modern Indic languages, as well as in Persian. The present collection covers about twenty-four of these languages, with the emphasis on Hindi, Sinhalese, Tamil, and Persian. An effort is being made to keep these collections up-to-date, and also to expand the holdings, especially in Bengali, Gujarati, and Urdu.

As a result of these purchases, there has been acquired not only representative modern Indo-Iranian literature, but also modern material in the social studies, and commentaries on the classics. The Sinhalese and Tamil collections are particularly rich in this last category. The Persian collection covers all fields, classical and modern, and is certainly one of the best in this country.

In 1948, when the South Asia Regional Studies program was instituted at the University, a library devoted specifically to the area was established. This library offered a working collection of reference and current materials chiefly in English. Since the social sciences constituted an important part of the area studies program, a major effort was expended in broadening the collection in those fields. At the present time, the South Asia Library contains approximately three thousand volumes, the majority of which cover modern history, politics, economics, sociology and anthropology. About 120 periodicals are currently received; the files for most of these date from 1948. The Library subscribes to 25 newspapers, both daily and weekly, offering a coverage of the greater part of India, Pakistan and Ceylon. Twenty of these newspapers are printed in English, the rest in the vernacular languages. Government documents are received regularly from India, but irregularly from Pakistan and Ceylon.

Suo Hospiti Dono Dedit

The University of Pennsylvania Library has owned since 1896 the rather important Bechstein Collection, strong in German language and literature. As long as the affluence of space in the "new" building lasted, it was housed in a separate room; the collection has long since been dispersed throughout various sections of the Library. It was gathered by Prof. Reinhold Bechstein of the University of Rostock, son of the more famous Ludwig Bechstein (1801-1860) the romantic poet and novelist, antiquarian and folklorist, and incidentally the librarian of Meiningen.

A number of volumes from this collection found their way into the Rare Book Stacks, among them two insignificant-looking reformation tracts by Martin Luther:

Ein Sendbrief . . . Von Dolmetzchen vnd Fürbit der Heligenn, 1530;
Ein Widerruff vom Fegefeuer, 1530.

The particular attraction of these two pamphlets lies in the autograph dedication from Martin Luther to his pupil Magister Johann Weybringer (or Weibringer) who, on his master's recommendation, became pastor of Hildburghausen in 1529.¹ One of these almost identical dedications is here reproduced in facsimile:

M Johann
Weybringer
Suo hospiti
M Luther SS

In addition, the *Sendbrief* contains on the front end-paper a note in Ludwig Bechstein's own hand detailing the friendship between Luther and Weybringer, the reformer's "host to whom he presented this as a gift."

R. H.

¹ Verein für Meiningische Geschichte und Landeskunde, *Schriften*, Heft XX, p. 54, note 98.

CORRIGENDA

to

“American Imprints Before 1801 in the University of Pennsylvania Library and Not in Evans,” by Thomas R. Adams.

Mr. John Cook Wyllie, of the Alderman Library of the University of Virginia, kindly supplied supplementary information valuable in connection with Mr. Thomas R. Adams' article (*The Library Chronicle*, vol. XXII, pp. 41-57).

On the basis of Roger Bristol's manuscript index, at the Alderman Library, the following Adams numbers have been identified with corresponding Evans titles:

Adams 52—	Evans 23784
“ 60—	“ 28298
“ 64—	“ 37644 [1797 not 1800]
“ 66—	“ 30996
“ 67—	“ 30423
“ 68—	“ 31423.

Provost Smith's Mauve Tie

WYNDHAM D. MILES*

IN the Edgar Fahs Smith Memorial Collection in the History of Chemistry of the University of Pennsylvania is a bow tie intended for wear at formal occasions, mauve in color instead of the conventional white. A casual visitor might assume that it was merely one of Dr. Smith's idiosyncrasies, preserved along with other mementos of the famous chemist-historian. Actually, the tie was worn by Smith perhaps only once, at an occasion some fifty-one years ago. Why did he place it among his precious books, manuscripts and chemical memorabilia? The answer to that question is found in a series of events that had their beginning in the private laboratory of a seventeen year old English boy during the Easter vacation of the year 1856.

William Henry Perkin was an inquisitive lad who passed through the stages of carpenter, engineer, and artist worship only to fall permanently in love with chemistry.¹ While at school he spent many of his lunch hours attending chemistry lectures not on his schedule; when he was fifteen he went to see August Wilhelm von Hofmann, the famous German-born chemist at the Royal College of Science in London, and asked to be admitted as a student. Hofmann sensed latent genius in the boy and accepted him. He put him through the usual courses in general chemistry, qualitative and quantitative analysis, and then set him to work doing research in organic chemistry. After Perkin had completed two problems Hofmann elevated the young man, now at the "ripe age" of seventeen, to the rank of research assistant. Still, Perkin could not get enough chemistry. He outfitted a laboratory in a room at home and experimented there in the evenings, and during college vacations.

At this time one of the popular fields of research among organic chemists was the synthesis of compounds found in nature. Hofmann had an idea that quinine might be synthesized without too much difficulty. Perkin, misled by theories that grossly oversimplified the research involved, tried to prepare the compound

* Chemical Corps Historical Office, Army Chemical Center, Md.

at home during the Easter vacation of 1856. He obtained instead a dirty, messy precipitate. Myriads of chemists before and after Perkin have experienced the same kind of disappointment and, in their disgust, tossed their unwanted product down the drain, but Perkin asked himself if the dark mass might not have some use. Out of this curiosity was born the synthetic coal tar dye industry. From the precipitate Perkin extracted a dyestuff that imparted a fast lilac color to silk fabric. He sent a specimen of the dye to a firm of dyers in Perth for trial. They reported that "if" the substance was not too expensive, it was "decidedly one of the most valuable" that had appeared in a long time.

In 1856 cloth was being dyed with substances of natural origin. Indigo, woad, cudbear, archil, madder and the rest ruled the dye vat. Tradition and experience, not science, guided the dyer. Lilac was a particularly difficult shade to fasten onto fabrics. A dress of this fine color, put on in the morning, might be faded by evening. Perkin could sell all of the dye that he could synthesize, provided he could produce it at a price the market could afford. He decided to go into business. Hofmann tried to dissuade him (Perkin was only eighteen, and his idea of venturing into an unexplored industrial field would have made an experienced group of financiers pause), but Perkin, with the impetuosity of youth, went ahead.

He took out "English Patent No. 1984" on August 26, 1856, and with financial assistance from his father began to erect a dye factory. There were no other synthetic coal tar dye plants to serve as models, and no chemical engineers to give advice. Perkin was a pioneer in a new industry and he had to convert a test tube reaction into a commercial process all by himself. He had to devise apparatus, iron out problems of operation, and find sources of raw materials. Aniline, one of his starting materials, was then little more than a laboratory curiosity, and Perkin had to develop a large-scale method of producing it. Benzene was not commercially available and he had to persuade the coal tar industry to furnish it to his plant. Strong nitric acid was not on the market and he had to manufacture his own. Perkin not only founded the modern dyestuff industry, but he started a chain reaction that stimulated the growth of all chemical industry.

Despite these problems Perkin opened his plant early in 1857. He called his dyestuff "aniline purple" and "Tyrian purple." The French were the first to appreciate the merits of the new dye and they gave it the name it bears today, mauve. Other men recognized the scientific significance and economic value of Perkin's discovery and entered the field. In 1859 Verquin produced magenta, in 1863 Hofmann synthesized rosaniline, and in 1868 Graebe and Liebermann came out with alizarin. A new era opened in industrial synthetic organic chemistry. But Perkin's countrymen were not as farsighted as he and they allowed control of the dyestuff industry to slip through their fingers and into the control of Germany, where it became one of the foundation stones of the great German chemical industry.

Perkin did not remain in business long; he was too fond of research. At the age of thirty-six he sold out, built himself a new home, and turned his old house into a laboratory. From then until his death he produced a continuous stream of valuable papers on synthetic organic chemistry and the magnetic rotatory power of organic compounds.² In the history of science he is better known for his research in pure chemistry than for his founding of the synthetic dyestuff industry.

In 1906, on the fiftieth anniversary of the preparation of mauve, a celebration was held in Great Britain. The King knighted Perkin, and an international gathering of chemists honored him.³ At the invitation of the American chemical profession he came to the United States where he was entertained at Delmonico's, feted in Boston, Montreal, Toronto, Baltimore, Washington, Buffalo, and Philadelphia, presented to President Theodore Roosevelt, and given honorary degrees by Columbia University and Johns Hopkins University. The banquet at Delmonico's seated 400 guests, probably the largest banquet of any group of chemists held in America up to that time. The guests, Edgar Fahs Smith among them, wore mauve-dyed bow ties which led Ira Remsen, Professor of Chemistry and President of Johns Hopkins University, to suggest that they sing, "Blessed Be The Tie That Binds."⁴ Perkin and his family stopped in Philadelphia on November 9.⁵ He toured the University of Pennsylvania and then appeared before an assembly of students in the

theater of the Chemistry Building. The men gave him a hearty cheer and then listened while he spoke to them for a few minutes: "I have worked in many laboratories and under varying conditions, but it is not often that students work under such favorable conditions as you do here. The main thing for you to do is to take advantage of your opportunities. See what there is worth doing, do it well, and you will never have occasion to be sorry for having wasted your time."⁶ He told them of his own career, ending his talk on the religious note: "Praise be to God to whom belongs all the glory."⁷

The following Sunday he and his family attended services at the University and heard Henry C. Van Dyke, Professor of English Literature at Princeton, deliver a sermon. Later Sir William and Lady Perkin said this had been the most interesting Sunday that they had spent in America.⁸ A week later they sailed from New York. A year later, on July 14, 1907, Perkin died of double pneumonia.

Up to September 1906 scarcely any American outside of the chemical and textile fields had heard of William Henry Perkin, but it is doubtful that by the close of the year any educated person could have failed to read of his exploits or to see his likeness in newspapers or magazines. *World Today*, *Arena*, *Popular Science Monthly*, *Current Literature*, *Review of Reviews*, and *Scientific American* printed stories and photos, and the daily press in towns along his route gave his visit considerable publicity.

There are still living a few of the thousands of chemists who welcomed Perkin some fifty-one years ago; there are still in existence a few of the hundreds of mauve ties worn at Delmonico's on Saturday evening, October 6, 1906; it is one of these ties which is today the prized possession of the Edgar Fahs Smith Memorial Collection in the History of Chemistry.

NOTES

1. Information on Perkin's life may be found in his autobiographical sketch: "The Origin of the Coal-Tar Industry, and the Contributions of Hofmann and his Pupils," *Journal of the Chemical Society* 69 (1896): 596-637, and in R. Meldola's obituary on Perkin, *Ibid.* 93 (1908): 2214-57.

2. Almost all of Perkin's articles may be found in the *Journal of the Chemical Society*. Abstracts or translations appeared in many other chemical journals.
3. An account of the Perkin celebration in England, with a short résumé of the American celebration, appeared in a volume with a mauve-colored cover, *Jubilee of the Discovery of Mauve and of the Foundation of the Coal-Tar Industry by Sir W. H. Perkin*, edited by Raphael Meldola (London, 1906). A copy of this volume is in the Smith Collection.
4. *New York Times*, October 7, 1906, p. 11.
5. *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, November 11, 1906, p. 16.
6. *The Pennsylvanian*, November 10, 1906.
7. Edgar Fahs Smith, who was present, told Charles A. Browne of Perkin's closing remarks. See *Journal of Chemical Education* 14 (1937): 455.
8. *Philadelphia Public Ledger*, November 11, 1906, p. 16.

La Bibliofilia

DENNIS E. RHODES*

LA BIBLIOFILIA, now in its fifty-eighth year, is well established as one of the leading bibliographical journals of the world, and has probably enjoyed the longest uninterrupted run of them all. It is true that there had already been one or two efforts in Italy to produce a bibliographical periodical, but none of these had a wide appeal or a very long life. There was *Il Bibliofilo*, directed by Carlo Lozzi, which lasted only from 1880 to 1883; then the *Rivista delle biblioteche e degli archivi*, edited by Guido Biagi, which ran from 1888 to 1921 and from 1923 to 1926, but suffered perpetually from publishing embarrassments; and there was the *Rivista bibliografica italiana*, edited by Salvatore Minocchi, from 1896 to 1919, but this was of a more restricted scope.

In founding *La Bibliofilia*, Leo S. Olschki, who in 1899 was thirty-eight years of age, declared his aim to be to issue a periodical whose contents would include articles on rare editions, illuminated manuscripts, bindings, and book illustration and with regular bulletins on the book trade in Europe and America. For while France, England and Germany already had respectable bibliophilic journals, Italy possessed nothing of comparable importance; yet the foreign periodicals were constantly writing on Italian subjects. As if to show his eagerness in the new venture, Olschki himself wrote three articles in the first volume, one of them on a Dürer exhibition in Rome. At first *La Bibliofilia* appeared at the rate of one number, or "dispensa," per month, but thereafter usually at bimonthly intervals. Two world wars reduced its size but never stopped its publication.

Throughout its life the journal has been remarkable for the extreme diversity of its contents. The fact that contributions in languages other than Italian (i.e. in English, French, German and Spanish) have always been welcomed may partly be explained by the cosmopolitan and polyglot background of its

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editor-in-chief. In September-October 1899 he reviewed the *Library Association Record* of Great Britain, and always gave much space to the publicity and criticism of works in the English language. In 1901-02 W. Roberts wrote an interesting article entitled "Book collecting as an investment," and this was accompanied by "Notes from London." In 1908 the distinguished English bibliographer Henry R. Plomer was asked by Olschki to contribute "some notes respecting bibliographical discoveries, book sales and publications in this country" (i.e. England). About the same time Gardner C. Teall began a long series of "Notes from America." In 1912 the English notes were written by the Dante scholar Rev. Philip H. Wicksteed, and in 1924 "Corriere d'Inghilterra" was contributed by Arundell del Re, afterwards Professor of English at Tokyo University. For France there was a regular "Courrier de Paris," usually written by A. Boinet, and this French bulletin of book-collecting and library news is still a regular feature of *La Bibliofilia*. Max Husung sent for a number of years a similar account of bibliographical activities in Germany, while a regular newsletter on Hungary was supplied by L. Zambra, and on Switzerland by H. Delarue.

As for the main articles in the fifty-seven volumes to date, it is only possible here to mention some of the more outstanding and interesting, but for those desiring to find out in greater detail whether or not a certain subject has been dealt with, *La Bibliofilia* has published three substantial index volumes, covering respectively the periods 1899-1909, 1910-1924 and 1924-1948.

There is much of vital interest to the incunabulist, beginning with M. Faloci Pulignani's accounts of fifteenth-century printing in Foligno. A very long article by Demetrio Marzi dealt with Gutenberg and Italy. In 1902 Tammamo de Marinis wrote on Neapolitan incunabula. In 1904-06 Luigi Ferrari published in serial form a catalogue of the incunabula in the University Library at Pisa; this was followed a few years later by a similar catalogue for the *Biblioteca Comunale* at Piacenza. Such lists were of great value in the days long before the *Gesamtkatalog* or the *Indice Generale degli Incunaboli delle Biblioteche d'Italia*. In 1910 Faloci Pulignani wrote an excellent article on the famous paper

mills of Foligno, and he also produced much valuable work on printing in that town in the sixteenth century. In 1915-16 there is a list of the incunables of Italian origin in the Budapest Academy of Sciences. In the autumn of 1915 Leo S. Olschki himself published a long and splendidly illustrated article on "My new collection of a thousand incunabula."

Volume II starts with an article in French on "Les Triomphes de Pétrarque" by Eugène Müntz, who also wrote another long article on "La Légende de la Papesse Jeanne." An article in French by Henri Jadart may be noted from the 1902 volume: "Le Livre d'heures de Marie Stuart à la Bibliothèque de Reims." This was followed by a long series of articles on Amadis in French, by Hugues Vaganay.

Leo S. Olschki and Arnaldo Bonaventura from time to time wrote articles on musical topics, while a later contributor in the field of music was the internationally known critic Alfred Einstein. We meet also many articles on maps by leading cartographers such as the late Professor Sebastiano Crinò (whose daughter Anna Maria now writes on subjects connected with seventeenth-century literary relations between England and Italy), Roberto Almagià and Giuseppe Caraci.

Among the important contributions are articles on sixteenth-century printing at Ancona and Naples, the latter by the well-known scholar G. Bresciano; but not all articles on typographical history deal with the early periods. In 1918 Albano Sorbelli, departing from his usual theme of the history of printing at Bologna, wrote a long article (which he describes as *breve!*) on the complicated question of the first editions of the *Ultime Lettere di Jacopo Ortis* of Foscolo. In the September-October 1918 issue we find the text in French of a lecture given by Auguste Rondel on 9 June 1918 before the *Académie des Sciences, Lettres et Beaux-Arts* in Marseilles, entitled "Origines et développement du théâtre en Europe du XV^e au XVII^e siècle d'après les textes imprimés." In 1920-21 Olschki wrote in French an article on "Albert Dürer, illustrateur de livres imprimés." In 1923 Pietro Toesca, now world-renowned as a historian of art, wrote on Sandro Botticelli and Dante. Olschki himself wrote an account of the Warburg Institute of London in 1935.

A number of scholars who are now established among the leading bibliographers of the world have been regular contributors to *La Bibliofilia*. Notable among these is Dr. Curt F. Bühler of the Pierpont Morgan Library, New York, whose first essay, "On the Horace printed in Rome by Wendelinus de Wila or Bartholomaeus Guldinbeck," appeared in 1935, followed by others on Aldus Manutius, humanist manuscripts and kindred subjects. The Marchese Roberto Ridolfi began in 1928 his long series of important studies on Savonarola, Machiavelli, Guicciardini, Florentine genealogy and archives, and, above all, Florentine printing.

In 1940 Leo S. Olschki died, thus ending a remarkable record of forty-one years as editor and publisher of *La Bibliofilia*. His place was taken by Padre Giuseppe Boffito, who, however, directed the periodical for only four years until his death in 1944. From that date until the present day, *La Bibliofilia* has been in the very capable hands of the Marchese Ridolfi, who holds a chair in the University of Florence and whose many publications testify to his passionate love of all aspects of Florentine history as well as the study of incunabula. In writing his preface as newly appointed editor, he declared in 1944 that the journal would now give more space to palaeography and archivistic researches, and less to questions of pure literary or historical criticism. His own contributions since 1950 have included the published versions of a series of five important lectures originally delivered in the University of Florence entitled "Nuovi contributi alla storia della stampa nel secolo XV," in which he reveals the startling discovery that the anonymous "Printer of Mesue," hitherto thought to be the first printer of Florence, should be identified with Laurentius Canozius of Padua. Part of the evidence for this comes from his scientific study of watermarks, an aspect of bibliography which Ridolfi believes to have been largely neglected in the past, and on which he is now vigorously engaged.

Dr. D. E. Rhodes of the British Museum is publishing a series of articles on books printed in Southern Italy (excluding Naples) up to 1700, with location lists drawn from libraries in Italy, Paris and Great Britain; and he is also producing in greater detail a bibliography of Mantua to 1608.

La Bibliofilia continues to print reviews of books published abroad, and invites contributors from foreign countries to send articles in their own languages. At present it appears three times a year, and is still published by the Florentine house which bears the name of Leo S. Olschki, but which is now in the hands of the founder's son, Aldo, and grandson, Alessandro. It remains, like the *Gutenberg-Jahrbuch*, one of the best monuments to international collaboration between scholars on both sides of the Atlantic.

Materials for the Study of Swift at the University of Pennsylvania

ARTHUR H. SCOUTEN*

“ONE symptom of our times,” writes Robert Hillyer in a recent *New York Times Book Review*, “is the canonization of Jonathan Swift. Grotesquely overrated in the universities, he is crammed down the throats of undergraduates with indiscriminating zeal.” There is certainly no doubt about the great upsurge of Swift studies in recent years. The lists of projects in *Work in Progress* and of articles, monographs, books, and editions in the *PMLA* and *Philological Quarterly* annual bibliographies of published scholarship provide some index of modern concern with Swift’s works. In a brochure accompanying a recent anthology of major British writers, the publishers describe the difficulties in making the selection of the authors to be included: Shakespeare, Chaucer, Milton, Swift, “thus far the choice was uncontroversial,” the publishers stated; “beyond that, a multitude of names pressed for attention.”

Fifty years ago there would not have been such unanimity in including the Dean of St. Patrick’s among the first four British authors. Our Victorian ancestors, brought up on the doctrines of progress, the perfectibility of man, and a denial of the existence of evil in the world, had little use for the corrosive satires that Swift wrote on man’s failures to achieve his goals. The impact of two world wars, however, created a revival of interest in such close observers of human nature as Swift, Donne, and Blake. Furthermore, a greater self-consciousness in our time about literary style and technique has led to a scrutiny of the craftsmanship demonstrated in Swift’s writings. To provide for this interest, the University of Pennsylvania has greatly expanded its holdings of eighteenth-century books, pamphlets, and broadsides by or about Jonathan Swift. A major accession is the recent acquisition of the private library of the Dutch scholar, Dr. H. Teerink, whose bibliography of Swift appeared in 1937. Dr. Teerink had been

* University of Pennsylvania.

collecting Swift items for many years, but after 1937, ironically enough, further acquisitions were impeded by the important information about Swift items provided in his bibliography. As one dealer told Dr. Teerink, "he had spoiled the game." Many collectors now entered the field, notably Lord Rothschild; Dr. Teerink could no longer compete.

That this fine collection of some 1,800 books and pamphlets survived the perils of war and is now lodged safely in the stacks of the Rare Book Collection is something of a minor miracle. In January 1944, Dr. Teerink was obliged to move his books into a small bedroom in Arnhem. When the Allied attack came in the fall of 1944, the books were in great danger. On 17 September Allied planes dropped bombs that exploded in the front and the rear of the house. Most of the building was reduced to debris, but amazingly enough the books were not damaged. When the Polish and British paratroopers came in, everyone in Arnhem was evacuated. Dr. Teerink worked furiously crating the books and moving them to a house in Velp. But before all of the books were moved, a firebomb struck a warehouse in which some of the crated books had been placed. The first issue of Swift and Sheridan's periodical venture *The Intelligencer* and a number of the early biographies by Lord Orrery, Delany, and Deane Swift were destroyed, but the bulk of the collection was saved. It was feared that improper piling of the books, together with the many removals, would damage the condition of the collection, but the fine leather bindings held up very well. Apprized of the hazards to which the books had been exposed, Dr. Kenneth M. Setton, the Director of Libraries of the University, and Professor Albert C. Baugh were delighted and surprised with the appearance of the collection when the books were received by the Library.

To a private collector, our list of Swift items may not seem impressive. There is no Swift manuscript. There are not enough first editions. The interests of a university, however, differ from those of a private collector. The Swift materials that we now possess are those which are needed for research, for graduate seminars, and for editing. An example may be provided by an account of our holdings of *A Tale of a Tub. Written for the Universal Improvement of Mankind*, first printed in 1704. Of the 31

editions in English of this work, down through the year 1771, we hold 29. Of the two that are missing, the first (Teerink No. 231) is a supposed printing by Edmund Curll in 1724, a tentative conjecture by Teerink; no copy has been seen. The second is an incompletely described edition of 1714 listed in a dealer's catalogue. Therefore, so far as editions which have been examined are concerned, we have all 29. Translated into French as *Le Conte du Tonneau Contenant tout ce que les Arts, & les Sciences Ont de plus Sublime, Et de plus Mystereux* (Teerink No. 165), the work enjoyed a lively vogue, going through nine editions by 1764, all of which are in the Rare Books Collection. As *Mährgren Von der Tonne*, the German translation was brought out in seven editions by 1787. These and the three editions of the Dutch translation are also in our collection. Consequently, with the exception of the conjectured English editions of 1714 and 1724, we possess all of the first 50 separate printings or translations of Swift's initial masterpiece.

The coverage is not so complete for the different 18th-century printings of *Travels into Several Remote Nations*, first printed for Benjamin Motte on 28 October 1726. We possess all of the early issues and editions published by Motte, but lack the serial publication in the *London Penny Post* and Hyde's Dublin edition of 1726. We do have the different texts of *Gulliver's Travels* revised and corrected by Swift and printed by Faulkner in Dublin, now considered of such great textual importance. But of the 114 different editions that appeared in England, France, Scotland, Ireland, Holland, Switzerland, Germany, Italy, and Denmark, we hold only 88. Even so, it is doubtful whether another American library possesses so many European translations as we have now secured.

Our collection is rich in its holdings of variant issues of the Pope-Swift *Miscellanies*, that continual problem for the bibliographer. The first issue, *Miscellanies in Prose and Verse. The First Volume. London: Printed for Benjamin Motte, at the Middle-Temple Gate in Fleet-Street. M.DCC.XXVII.*, appears in two states, the second being distinguished by the fact that K⁷&⁸ and Z⁶&⁷ are cancels. We have both of these. We also have three issues of the second volume, and various issues of the different volumes for 1731, 1733,

both editions of 1736, and the 1738 edition. Of *The Conduct of the Allies*, printed on 27 November 1711, though carrying an imprint date of 1712, we have the first eight editions. We hold eight of the first 10 editions of *Cadenus and Vanessa*, Swift's humorous rendering of his relationship with Mistress Esther Vanhomrigh.

A final example of the number of copies we hold of a single work was demonstrated in a recent exhibit in the Rare Books Collection of *Verses on the Death of Doctor Swift* (see illustration). In

V E R S E S

The: Mayhew.

O N T H E

D E A T H

O F

Doct^r S W I F T.

Written by Himself: Nov: 1731.

The SECOND EDITION.



L O N D O N:

Printed for G. BATHURST, at the *Middle-Temple Gate*
in *Fleetstreet*. MDCCLXXXIX.

December 1738, Swift entrusted the manuscript of this poem to Dr. King to carry over to London, where Alexander Pope would arrange for its publication. Pope and King made extensive alterations in the text and then had the poem printed about the middle of January. It was a great success, Dr. King wrote back to Swift, with about 2,000 copies struck off. Five folio editions or issues and one octavo edition appeared by the end of March. Of

these, we have the first edition, both issues of the second edition, one of which is apparently not held by any other American library, and one issue of the third edition, as well as the octavo which the London printer Bathurst brought out. Swift either became angry or pretended anger at the alteration of his poem and issued an authoritative text through his own printer Faulkner. Of the first five editions that appeared in Dublin, we show four.

The chief value of our present holdings in Swift then lies in the wealth of texts. Not only do we have the thirteen different editions of Swift's *Works* brought out by his own publisher Faulkner, but we have the various Bathurst or Hawkesworth London sets as well. In addition we have most of the various editions of the works brought out in Dublin and in Edinburgh. The early, authoritative editions are valuable to the scholar; the later sets provide ample reading copies for the needs of our students.

To place emphasis on these numerous sets of the *Works* is not to obscure the fact that we have acquired many valuable and rare copies of Swift's works. In particular, we have acquired a number of interesting association copies. One of these is the 1762 Dublin edition of the *Works* which is a presentation copy from the publisher Faulkner to William Smith, the first Provost of the Univer-

To the very worthy, learned,
and ingenious William
Smith, D. D. Provost of
the University of Philadelphia,
from his
very much obliged,
most obedient, and
most humble servant

Dublin, George Faulkner
Dec. 29,
1763

sity of Pennsylvania (see illustration). Other Faulkner editions are also association copies. Toward the end of his career Swift spent nearly two years at Market Hill, near Armagh, the home of Sir Arthur and Lady Anne Acheson. Here he composed some of his best poetry. The Penn copy of Faulkner's first (small paper) edition of Swift's *Works* (1735) carries the autograph of Lady Anne Acheson. Another set of this 1735 edition has the autograph of Mrs. Delany's friend, Lady Mary Andover. The first volume of the Pope-Swift *Miscellanies* of 1727 carries the name of Swift's first biographer Lord Orrery; another volume was owned by Alderman Barber. The translation of *Gulliver's Travels* into French was done by the Abbé Desfontaines. Our copy of the first edition of *Voyages de Gulliver*, in 1727, (Teerink No. 383), is the autographed presentation copy of the Abbé Desfontaines. Our copy of the second edition of Sheridan's life of Swift (1787) was owned by Sir Philip Francis and has marginalia in his handwriting. If Francis were the author of the Junius papers, as many scholars believe, it is amusing to note his vehement marginal notes depicting Swift's "brutal baseness" and calling him "the deliberate assassin of those two accomplished women" (i.e., Stella and Vanessa).

In addition to writings by Swift, the Teerink library contains many pamphlets and broadsides by contemporaries who were imitating, praising, or attacking Swift. These pamphlets are of value to the historian as well as to the student of literature. Among the most interesting are six or seven works that use the phrase "Hue and Cry after Dr. Swift" in the title. Written after the death of Queen Anne and the fall of the Tories, these Whig tracts are filled with abuse of Swift. What makes them of particular moment is the fact that they are written in the form of a diary or memoir by Swift.

Finally, the collection includes many works which call for bibliographic analysis. One such example is Teerink No. 267, *Le Conte Du Tonneau . . . A La Haye, Chez Henri Scheuler, M.DCC.XLI*. The final six pages of this book, signatures P¹⁻³, belong to the Swiss edition of 1756, fifteen years later. The first eight plates of the second volume are those of the Swiss edition of 1742 (Teerink No. 281).

The Discovery of the Hitler *Lagebesprechungen*

GEORGE ALLEN*

SOME time ago I happened to ask a dinner guest if her son, who was then an officer in the Army, had been in the war. She replied that he had been in it. When she gave his age as 25, I suddenly realized that she meant the Korean War. Although this is the most recent war we have been in, it is not my war, and when I refer here to "The War" I always mean World War II.

My active service overseas was spent as an interrogator of prisoners of war with the 101st Airborne Division. I served in this capacity in the campaigns in Holland and Bastogne. As we drew into German-speaking territory, however, my situation changed. The founding fathers of the Counter-Intelligence Corps had put all sorts of men into their detachments, but rarely a person who spoke German. Our own CIC team had no such person and when they asked me if I would help out until they got a few persons who knew the language, I readily complied.

At first my work was uninteresting enough, interrogating farmers, arresting minor members of the Nazi Party and going on one wild-goose chase after another. In time, as we advanced into Germany, we acquired three other persons who spoke German, and all four of us shared the burden of routine investigation.

Suddenly all this changed. As a reward for holding out at the siege of Bastogne, our division was given the choice spot of Berchtesgaden, Hitler's home, to occupy; I as the only paratrooper of the group was allowed to be the first person to go there for the division detachment. I arrived in Berchtesgaden in the evening of 5 May 1945, the day it was occupied. My first task was to find a place to set up office, so I reported to the regimental commander and asked him where he wanted me to set up shop. He said, with a wave of his hand, "the whole town's yours, sergeant, take whatever building you want." With these encouraging words I asked the nearest German what the biggest and

* The well-known firm of William H. Allen, Bookseller, 2031 Walnut Street, Philadelphia, Pa.—Talk delivered before the Philobiblon Club, Fall 1956.—Mr. Allen presented his personal copy of the *Lagebesprechungen* to the University of Pennsylvania Library in 1946.

best hotel in town was. This good man pointed to the *Berchtesgadener Hof*, about a hundred yards away. I looked at it and then noticed a big sign on it which, I correctly suspected, read "Reserved for Officers' Club." After this setback, my driver and I decided to sleep in any available place for the night and look around the next day. We found a room in a hotel crowded with American soldiers who were prematurely celebrating victory. The next morning we took a suite in the Hotel Bellevue, not so elegant but with a grand view of the town and Hitler's home in the distance on the Obersalzberg. Here I began my work, interrogating persons of every sort, weeding out the Nazis from the town government, and making arrangements for the arrest of anyone who might endanger the security of our troops.

On 7 May, shortly after lunch, a soldier delivered two Germans to my door. Military Government had sent them with the cryptic message that they "might have information of interest," and I saw myself saddled with another chicken-stealing incident, in addition to my usual work. Bracing myself, I called the first one in. He was tall, with a thin, ascetic face, dressed in something like a uniform with the familiar long leather boots worn by soldiers. He introduced himself as *Amtsgerichtsrat* Gerhard Herrgesell. *Amtsgerichtsrat*, of course, meant nothing to me. Nazism was so hierarchical, so plethoric with titles and grades, that I had long since given up trying to distinguish the big fish from the small fry by the impressiveness of the names of their jobs. As I had no idea why he had been sent to me, I thought it best to face him with my sternest expression, and let him do the talking.

Amtsgerichtsrat Herrgesell stated that he would like to place himself and a colleague, Doktor Jonuschat, waiting outside, at the disposal of the Americans. Well, that was fine! Even though we had an entire defeated army at our disposal already, it was nice to know that one more man was willing to help; but still I had no idea how we could use him, or whether we could use him at all. Recognizing his accent as Berlinese, I asked him for a start how long he had been in Berchtesgaden. "Only two weeks. I drove here from Munich," he replied in his clipped accent. "I took down the stenographic report of the Führer's last military meeting in Berlin on 22 April and left that night by plane for Munich."

Herrgesell's answer brought me to my feet. Here was a man only two weeks out of Hitler's Headquarters in Berlin, a city now occupied and cut off from all contact with the outside by Soviet forces. I immediately forgot that immovable calm which Hollywood has taught us characterizes the intelligence agent. I became excited and began to pump my man as fast as I could. Hitler's last conference, Herrgesell told me, had taken place just before the Russians had completed the encirclement of Berlin. Several times Hitler had almost collapsed, but had stated categorically, in the presence of Generals Jodl, Keitel, and others, that he would never leave Berlin. Hitler had said also that Göring was "more acceptable" to the Allies than he himself and that Göring should undertake negotiations with them. "The German people," he had added, "have proved that they are not worthy of me and they must reconcile themselves to their fate." When I had a chance to consider it later, this strange piece of brutal cynicism appalled me, but now, in my excitement, I was interested only in one question: was Hitler dead? To this Herrgesell had no definite answer. Whether he had led a last charge or poisoned himself, he could not guess, but his knowledge of Hitler made him feel certain that by one route or another he had made his trip to *Walhalla*.

I then asked him how he had come by his knowledge of Hitler; how much contact he had with him and in what capacity. Herrgesell was a stenographer. At one time he held the shorthand speed championship of Germany. In September 1942 Hitler had argued with Jodl about exactly what orders he had given to a commander in the Caucasus. Determined that hereafter he would have proof of whatever he had actually said, Hitler decided to have all future military conferences recorded. As the Reichstag was no longer in session, Hitler called in the parliamentary stenographers from the old Reichstag to attend his *Lagebesprechungen* or "Discussions of the Military Situation," and take down every word that was said.

As Mr. Herrgesell talked, I wondered what should be done with these two men. Could I think of an excuse to avoid sending them back to an internment camp? If only I could find some pretext to keep them in Berchtesgaden where they would be

available, so that I could hear from them about the inner workings of the Hitler regime.

At this point I heard a clattering outside, then a shouting, and then my colleague, Eric Albrecht, came in from our previous station in Miesbach. He looked at me, then at Herrgesell, and then said, "What's up? You look like a canary that's swallowed two cats." I told him who was in front of him.

We had to decide what to do with Herrgesell and his colleagues. Here was a living link with Hitler, a man who, with his colleagues, saw him every day for almost three years and who would be invaluable in helping us in our work. It seemed pointless to send him back to a prisoners of war cage where he would be crowded in with the flotsam and jetsam of Germany, his information lost to all but his fellow inmates. Fortunately Albrecht agreed with me. We called in Jonuschat and asked him as well as Herrgesell to return the next day with their colleagues. After they had left it suddenly dawned on us that we had forgotten to ask the most important question. "What happened to the word-for-word account of the Führer's *Lagebesprechungen*?"

The next day Dr. Herrgesell returned with his colleagues to a room now full of newspaper reporters and questioning on various phases of recent German history started anew. After a while Herrgesell took Albrecht and me aside and said: "It's too bad; all the records we made were preserved until the last moment. They were even flown out of Berlin and brought down to Hintersee." We waited to hear what he would add. Herrgesell's next words provided the letdown. "They were destroyed by the S.S." Albrecht and I were both struck dumb. For a moment we could not talk. Then I remembered that the Nazis were not perfect, their efficiency was not invariable, and they did not always succeed in completing what they set out to do. Since it was now late, and we could do no more this day, I told Herrgesell, "Come early tomorrow. You will drive with me to Hintersee and we will make a search, very early." Sleep came late that night. It was that old bookseller's feeling when the game is afoot. Had someone completely destroyed all the documents or had someone else found them?

As soon as day broke, I got up, dressed, and began to putter around aimlessly. Breakfast, ordinarily too early for a profes-

sional late riser like myself, was today too late. Despite my eagerness to get started, however, one detail after another kept me office bound while the stenographers waited. Finally I escaped, seized the waiting stenographers, and dashed out to the jeeps. Since one jeep would not hold us all, I decided to accompany my driver and the senior stenographer, Dr. Kurt Peschel, Herrgesell and Buchholz, and in a moment we were out of Berchtesgaden and on the winding road to Hintersee. During the drive I reviewed with the stenographers the rise and fall of the "Military Diary." The minutes had been taken down in shorthand by two stenographers and then typed in three copies. One copy was filed in the Army Archives in Berlin; this copy had not been evacuated and the stenographers presumed that it must have been destroyed. The second copy, also in regular installments, was delivered to Brig. Gen. Walter Scherff, the official historian of the *Oberkommando der Wehrmacht*. Upon the approach of the Americans to Berchtesgaden, Scherff had destroyed his copy and then committed suicide. The original shorthand notes and the first typewritten copy remained in the charge of the stenographers and formed a part, so to speak, of Hitler's Headquarters, migrating with it as it moved from place to place so that the minutes might always be available for Hitler to consult as the occasion arose. The taking down and transcription of the notes had been the full-time occupation of the stenographers since the records were started. Daily, two at a time, they attended the meetings and covered pages with their shorthand. Indeed, such was Hitler's zeal for completeness and accuracy that he allowed the stenographers the right to interrupt anyone, no matter how high ranking, to ask for a repetition of any word or statement that they had not heard or got down correctly. The minutes were flown out of Berlin and stored in a *Luftwaffe* garage in Hintersee. These men, to whom the records represented three solid years of work, and in whose eyes their historical importance was colossal, wished them preserved. They wrote them, they took care of them and they felt that they were responsible for their fate. But with the advance of the Americans, the local troops thought otherwise. They had been ordered to destroy everything and they did not intend to fall short of their goal by a pile of paper.

As Peschel, who was the intermediary with the troops, told me this, my hopes began to sink. It was perfectly obvious how it was all going to end. In a controversy between the stenographers with their pencils and typewriters and SS men with their tommy guns, I could have no doubt about which side's recommendation would be followed. For a moment, as I half listened to Peschel, I began to have a sympathetic fellow feeling for his men. I knew that I would have been equally cast down if I had been one of those who poured so many hours of painstaking labor into the documents and knew just what they contained. Up to now, off and on, I had wondered about the stenographers' motives in volunteering so much information and help. I felt sure that they had certainly been convinced Nazis. Their Party memberships, for those who were members, dated back years, and they always talked of Hitler and things Nazi with a considerable amount of respect. Again, they certainly were not in the class of men who volunteer information in order to get into the good graces of the occupying powers.

As I listened to Peschel's voice, I felt his emotion and distress. His tone and manner gave me an almost convincing explanation. However able each man was at deceiving himself about the nature of the Nazis, defeat was one catastrophe that he could not hide from himself, and the consequences of defeat. Suddenly the compilation over which he had labored so long assumed a personal importance for him. The documents were his alibi, and they proved where the true guilt for everything lay. I found that I had come to think that Peschel was sincere: for the first time the possibility flashed to my mind that conceivably a German was contrite. The exposure of Hitler as he really was, to replace the Hitler of propaganda and myth, was Peschel's self-chosen penance and one that he was in a unique position to perform. I did not hold it against him that he was no hero. When the SS officers remained determined to destroy the records and showed signs of mounting irritability at his protests, he did not goad them to the next step of expending a few rounds of ammunition in him. He took his leave from Hintersee.

We found Hintersee a tiny town, really not more than a lake encircled by hotels. Just on the far side of the town a group of buildings served as garages for cars of the *Luftwaffe* camp that had

been located in the vicinity. Big, six-wheeled automobiles remained there, abandoned. Before their departure, the chauffeurs had put them out of commission. Their thoroughness in this tiny detail was of ill omen, perhaps, but there still remained an infinitesimal chance that these earth-scorchers had dissipated so much of their destructive energy on such trivia as putting out of commission automobiles that the exuberantly motorized American Army could never conceivably need, except as souvenirs, that they had perhaps been deficient in the thorough accomplishment of more important annihilations.

The first garage on our right, the one in which the documents had initially been stored, we entered with but little hope, and that was quickly dissipated. The building was empty except that in one corner was a group of stencils for an addressograph machine and one small book. The stencils had the names and addresses of the party leaders for all Germany. Some optimist had sent them down in case the government should continue in Berchtesgaden. Among them I noticed the names of the party leaders of Alsace-Lorraine and East Prussia, long since in Allied hands. The small book was *Der Grosse Deutsche Reichstag*, 1943, a volume containing the names and biographies of all the members of the German Reichstag. I took this along as a pitiable consolation prize.

Herrgesell was waiting for us as we left the building. He did not pause to scan our faces, to see if we had been successful or disappointed: Herrgesell already knew. He told us that he had found the charred remains of the documents buried in a pit nearby. He conducted us to the mournful and desolate scene. It was not far off: the SS had not burdened themselves by transporting the documents to any great distance. We stood then at the rim of a hole. It was about twenty feet in diameter. Look over the surface where one would, only black, flaky, charred paper was visible. I was on the point of turning on my heel and striding off when I half caught a fragment of a low-voiced conversation between Herrgesell and Peschel. I asked them to repeat it. Herrgesell had merely been remarking that it was odd that the charred remains were so dry. Spring is the rainy season in the Alps and both Peschel and Herrgesell remembered daily heavy rains. They had

been wracking their memories and came up with the startling conclusion that although when they first arrived in Berchtesgaden from Berlin the weather had been its usual, seasonal, torrential self, paradoxically and extraordinarily, not a drop of rain had fallen for almost the past fortnight. Now that my own eyes had registered the certain conclusion that they were destroyed, I was to be teased by the reminder that nature herself had joined the game, that the weather, in quite exceptional fashion, had been ideal for the preservation of papers. Into the hole that might have been a small pond, had it been filled with water instead of ashes, I leaped just as though it were mud in which something valuable was lost. I thrashed around in the ashes, kicking and slashing with my arms. I must have looked like a madman. The stenographers, still decorously standing on the edge, were too polite to say so. As if oblivious to my frenzy, they made doleful remarks about how thorough gasoline is in combustion. And then, my left arm, in the course of its aimless thrashing, struck upon something that was not light and crumbly and that did not fly up into the air and scatter in small particles. With the fingers of both hands I explored, and pulled up papers—unburned papers. Oh, yes, the edges were charred, but clear typewriting remained, over most of each page. Without pause I dove again at the lucky spot (my explorations had by now revealed the depth of the hole as somewhat over three feet). Again success: a manila envelope, crammed thick with papers, the envelope scorched but nowhere burned through. And on top of the manila envelope, in pencil, one word: *Führerkopie*.

I clambered out of the hole, back to Peschel and Herrgesell, and showed them my find. Herrgesell tore open the manila envelope. *Donnerwetter!* His eyes and Peschel's grew wide. He told me I had struck oil. These were indeed the original shorthand notes of one of Hitler's military meetings. I glanced at the typewritten pages I held and saw that I was reading a short speech of Hitler himself. These I thrust into the hands of the stenographers, and I leaped back into the hole to continue my dredging.

Looking back, I can be proud of the zeal of my search though its organization was regrettably haphazard. The hole was large. It was hard, nearly impossible, to tell what areas I had already covered and what remained to be explored. There kept pounding

in my brain the memory of what Herrgesell and Peschel had said of the rainy season; I kept sensing a dampness in the air and looking up at the sky for ominous clouds, I began by ransacking the periphery. My eyes were blinking and watery from floating ash particles. I was sneezing and coughing from the ashes I breathed in, as I bent over until my back gave out, and then burrowed and crawled from the surface three feet down to earth bottom. More than half way round the periphery, I changed my plans. It seemed better to me to work from the periphery to the center and back out again than to continue in this circular fashion. I don't know how much of the ground that I had already covered; this made me repeat. I was not thinking too clearly; I felt too much under pressure, too driven by a sense of now-or-never. Each time I found a few undamaged pages, or a manila envelope, I would deliver them to the stenographers on the bank. Then I would rush back to my exploration, and not certain of what spot I had left, I would again begin searching over the same ground.

Only the fact that I had work to do in Berchtesgaden halted me. I was exhausted. Standing on the edge of the hole, I could see signs of my burrowing everywhere. Somewhere around, a box had been found, and the envelopes and papers I recovered had been put in it. It was quite a respectable load. Yet, when I turned my eyes from what had been found, and compared its mass with the tremendous area of ashes, I was again unsure. What had been found seemed so insignificant, compared with the total from which it came. Furthermore, strained as I was, I was certain that rain would come that very night. I hated to leave, to abandon the possibility that even yet one more page might be recovered; but though the spirit might be in doubt, the decree of the body was unequivocal. That day I could do no more there. After I had stowed all the fragments in the box, we set off for Berchtesgaden.

Twice later I went out to the motor pool, once alone and once with Albrecht, and found more fragments, for a total of fifty-two different conferences from December 1942 until 23 March 1945, as well as a few other odds and ends of no importance.

When we arrived at the Hotel Bellevue, I told the men that I would keep the documents there, and asked them to help in their

restoration. They agreed to do this, both because they felt that the papers should be preserved for history and because in them Hitler would be shown as the leading genius behind the war. He had said repeatedly, "I assume the responsibility for everything," by this meaning that no guilt could be assigned to anyone who had carried out his orders.

The idea that one person could assume the sole responsibility for such terror and destruction as Hitler had unleashed, freeing all others from blame or censure, struck me as novel in the history of human morality and terrible in its implications, but I did not argue about the point at the time. I simply told the men to return after lunch, and we would set up an office for them. That afternoon, after the stenographers returned from lunch, I assigned them three offices next to mine. As the men began their work, I suggested that they make six copies: one for the Americans and each major ally, one for the Division archives, and one for me. The entire task proved to be tedious and it took almost three months to finish. As soon as the reporters heard that copies of the meetings were available, they came and set up an office in a nearby room, so that within a short time the contents of the documents became fairly common knowledge throughout the world. Albrecht and I encouraged them in their work because we felt that the fragments, few as they were, would help spike any notions of how well Hitler conducted the war. The previous war had ended with the "stab-in-the-back" theory, and we felt that the documents showed exactly who started the war, who directed it in its entire course, and who was responsible for the devastating defeat: Hitler.

Many of the documents (though by no means all) were translated by Felix Gilbert and published by the Oxford University Press (New York, 1950) under the title *Hitler Directs His War, the Secret Records of His Daily Military Conferences*. The complete transcript, as far as it survived, was turned over to the Allied powers for use at the Nürnberg trials. My own copy served for Mr. Gilbert's publication. It forms part of the University of Pennsylvania Libraries' Rare Book Collection, a unique though somber record of the part which Hitler played in the conduct of World War II.

Aristotle Texts and Commentaries to 1700 in the University of Pennsylvania Library

A Catalogue of Books and Manuscripts

LYMAN W. RILEY

PART III*

* Continued from v. XXII, pp. 86-95; XXIII, pp. 16-31.

METAPHYSICA (see also nos. 16, 24)

a. Greek

Metaphysica, Frankfurt, 1585, edited by Friedrich Sylburg. This was issued separately but is vol. 9 of no. 5 in the University's collection.

b. Greek and Latin

120. Commentariorum P. Fonsecae . . . Societatis Iesu, in libros Metaphysicorum Aristotelis Stagiritae. Tomus primus. Continet hic tomus quatuor primorum librorum explicationem. Lyons, Sibille de la Porte, 1585. 12p.l., 724, [18]p. 8vo.

This volume was first published in Rome in 1577; the second volume was not published until 1589, in Rome. Backer-Sommervogel III, 839; cf. Baudrier VII, 352-353.

c. Latin

121. Contenta. Continetur hic Aristotelis castigatissime recognitum opus metaphysicū a clarissimo principe Bessarione Cardinale Niceno latinitate foeliciter donatum, xiiij libris distinctum: cum adiecto in xij primos libros Argyropyli Byzantij interpretamēto, rarū proculdubio & hactenus desideratū opus . . . Theophrasti metaphysicorum liber I. Item Metaphysica introductio: quatuor dialogorum libris elucidata. *Edited by Jacques Le Fèvre d'Étaples.* Paris, Henricus Stephanus, 1515. 160 numb.l. Fol.

The "introductio" and "dialogi" are by Le Fèvre d'Étaples.

122. Bessarionis Cardinalis Niceni, et Patriarchae Constantinopolitani Metaphysicorum Aristotelis XIII librorum tralatio. Venice, Aldus and Asulanus, 1516. 55(i.e. 53) numb.l. Fol.

Includes the Metaphysica of Theophrastus. This volume was issued as a part of Bessarion's *Adversus Calumniatorem Platonis*, Venice, 1516; see Renouard, *Aldus*, p. 77, no. 6.

123. . . . Aristote. Stagyrice lib. Metaphy. xij. cum singulorum epitomatis . . . Auerroeq[ue] eius fideliss. interprete: ac. M. A. Z. apostillis: necnon duobus alijs lib. quos Aristotelē redolere docti contēdunt . . . *Translated by Guilelmus of Moerbeke; edited by Marco*

Antonio Zimara. Lyons, Scipion de Gabiano, 1529. cclxxxiiij numb.l. diagrs. 8vo.

At head of title: "Metaphy. Aristo. cum commē. Auer." The translation from the Arabic of Averroës' "commentarius magnus" is by Michael Scotus. Baudrier, VII, 170-171.

124. *Alexandri Aphrodisieii Commentaria in duodecim Aristotelis libros de prima Philosophia*, interprete Ioāne Genesisio Sepulveda Cordubensi . . . Paris, Simon de Colines, 1536. 10p.l., 402p. diagrs. Fol.

The text of the *Metaphysica* is also translated by Sepúlveda. Renouard, *Colines*, pp. 257-258.

125. ———. Venice, Hieronymus Scotus, 1544. 3p.l., 193 numb.l. diagrs. Fol.

126. *Aristotelis Stagiritae Metaphysicorum libri XIII*, cum scholiis ac uarietatibus lectionum nuper additis. Auerrois Cordubensis digressiones omnes in eosdem. Accesserunt contradictiones ac solutiones in dictis Aristotelis, & Auerrois, absolutae per solertissimum Marcum Antonium Zimaram, quas nuper in lucem edidimus. *Translated by Bessarion*. Lyons, Thibaud Payen, 1547. 400p. 8vo.

Baudrier IV, 236.

127. *Alexandri Aphrodisieii Commentaria in duodecim Aristotelis libros De Prima Philosophia*, interprete Ioanne Genesisio Sepulveda Cordubensi . . . Venice, Hieronymus Scotus, 1551. 155 numb.l. diagrs. Fol.

See nos. 124 and 125.

128. *Paraphrasis in XIII Aristot. libros De Prima Philosophia cum adnotationibus et quaestionibus in loca obscuriora Antonio Scayno Salodiensi . . .* Rome, Bartholomaeus Grassius, 1587. 10p.l., 582, [1]p. Fol.

Includes also the full text of the *Metaphysica* in the translation by Bessarion.

METEOROLOGICA (see also nos. 14, 15, 18-20, 22, 24, 25, 27, 28, 68, 74)

a. Greek and Latin

129. *Francisci Vicomercati Mediolanensis in quatuor libros Aristotelis Meteorologicorum commentarii, et eorundem librorum e Graeco in Latinum per eundem conuersio . . .* Paris, Vascosanus, 1556. 6p.l., 372, 130, [1]p. diagrs. Fol.

b. Latin

130. . . . *Aristote. Stagyrice Meteororum libri quatuor: cum Auer. cordubensis exactiss. commentarijs denuo acutissime traductis . . .* *Translated by Guilelmus of Moerbeke*. Lyons, Scipion de Gabiano, 1530. lxxiiij numb.l. diagrs. 8vo.

At head of title: "Libri Meteororum Aristo. cū com. Auer." The Averroean commentary appearing with the first 3 books is a compendium, or "Summa,"

perhaps combined with part of a "commentarium medium" (see M. Steinschneider, *Die Hebraeischen Uebersetzungen des Mittelalters*, p. 136n, and H. A. Wolfson in *Speculum*, VI <1931>, 420). The Latin translation from the Hebrew is by Elia del Medigo (Steinschneider p. 135 and GW 3108). The fourth book appears with Averroës' "commentarium medium" translated from the Arabic by Michael Scotus (*Aristoteles Latinus: Codices*, I, 106). Baudrier VII, 173. See also no. 56.

131. S. Tho. super meteo. Habes solertissime lector in hoc codice Aristotelis stagirite libros Meteororu[m] cum duplici interpretatione antiqua [*i.e. of Guilelmus of Moerbeke*] [*et*] Francisci vatabli: expositore diuo Thoma Aquinate: cuius lucidissima cõmentaria: nunc primũ in lucẽ exeunt . . . Venice, Junta, 1537. 12p.l., 69 numb.l. diags. Fol.
132. Meteorologicorum Aristotelis libri quatuor. Francisco Vatablo interprete. Lyons, Thibaud Payen, 1546. 136p. diags. 8vo.
This is bound (as issued?) with an edition of the Physica (no. 173). Baudrier IV, 235.
133. Aristotelis Meteorologicorum libri quatuor, Ioachimo Perionio interprete: per Nicolaum Grouchium correcti & emendati. Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1560. 70 numb.l. diags. 4to.

MYSTICA PHILOSOPHIA *see* THEOLOGIA.

NATURALIS AUSCULTATIO *see* PHYSICA.

OECONOMICA (*see also* nos. 13, 16, 21, 28, 98, 113, 196, 199)

a. Greek and Latin

134. Aristotelis Stagiritae Oeconomicorum, seu de Re Familiari libri duo. Bernardino Donato Veronensi interprete . . . Venice, Hieronymus Scotus, 1540. 3p.l., 41p., 26 numb.l., 2 l. (incl. 1 blank). 8vo.

b. Latin

135. *Oeconomica, Books 1 and 2, translated and with a commentary by Leonardo Bruni Aretino*. Venice, Christophorus Valdarfer, [ca. 1470], 36 l. 8vo.
GW 2435; HCR 1774; BMC V, 185; Proctor 4139; Stillwell A902.
136. Oeconomicorum Aristotelis libelli cum cõmentariis Leonardi Aretini. *Translated by Aretino; edited by Bartholomaeus de Lombardia*. Siena, Simon Nardi, 1508. 24 l. 4to.
137. Thesaurus Oeconomiae, seu Commentarius in Oeconomica Aristotelis; in quo verae diuitiae familiarum earumq[ue] leges, partes, & officia describuntur: Johanne Caso autore . . . *Translated by Leonardo Bruni Aretino*. Oxford, Joseph Barnes, 1597. 6p.l., 177, 180–277, [12]p. fold.table. 4to.
Madan I, 42; STC 4765.

a. Greek

138. "Ὀργανον τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους. En uobis iuvenes bonarum litterarum philosophiaeq[ue] studiosi, Aristotelis Organum . . . Venice, Bartholomaeus Zanettus, 1536. 282 l. diagn. 8vo.
139. Ἀριστοτέλους Ὀργανον. Aristotelis Organon: hoc est, libri ad logicam disciplinam pertinentes . . . *Edited by Friedrich Sylburg.* Frankfurt, Heirs of Andreas Wechel, 1585. 2p.l., 542p., 1 l. 4to.
The University's collection includes another copy of this book issued as vol. 1 of no. 5.

b. Greek and Latin

140. Ἀριστοτέλους Ὀργανον. Aristotelis Organum Graecolatinum, nouissimè conuersum & emendatum . . . studio et opera Iohannis Spondani . . . *Translated by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia.* Basel, Oporinus, 1583. 8p.l., 1133(i.e. 1126), [16]p. 8vo.
141. ———. Aristotelis Stagiritae . . . Organum: Hoc est, libri omnes ad logicam pertinentes, Graecè & Latinè. Iul. Pacius à Beriga recensuit, atque ex libris tum manu scriptis, tum editis emendauit: è Graeca in Latinam linguam conuertit . . . Hanau, "Typis Wechelianiis, apud Claudium Marnium & heredes Ioan. Aubrii," 1606. 8p.l., 951p. diagns. 8vo.
142. ———. Hanau, Clement Schleich, 1617. 8p.l., 951p. diagns. 8vo.

c. Latin

143. In hoc corpore hec volumina continentur in primis Porphirii ysagoge cum commentario Boecii, Aristotelis predicamenta cum eiusdem Boecii cōmentariis, Gilberti porretani sex principia & magni Alberti cōmentū. Aristoteles de interpretatione, Posterior editio de analecticis Aristotelis & interpretatio Linconiensis . . . *Translated by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia.* Naples, Sixtus Ricsinger, [ca. 1473–1478]. 224 l. (1 blank) Fol.
Includes excerpts from the *Vita* Aristotelis of Diogenes Laertius made by Leonardo Bruni Aretino and Giovanni Tortelli. GW 2390; HC 1663; Proctor 6679; Stillwell A905.
144. *Organon, translated by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia, and including the Liber de Sex Principiis of Gilbert de la Porrée.* Venice, Philippus de Petro, 1481. 180 l. (2 blank). Fol.
GW 2391; Hain 1665; Proctor 4283; Stillwell A906.
145. Libri Logicorum in officina Henrici .S. secunda recognitione ad archetypos recogniti, cū nouis ad litterā cōmētariis . . . *Translated by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia; edited by Jacques Le Fèvre d'Étapes.* Paris, Henricus Stephanus, 1510. 296 numb.l. diagns. Fol.

146. Aristotelis Stragyrite [*sic*] Dialectica: cū quīq[ue] vocibus Porphyrii Phenicis: Argyropilo traductore: a Joanne Eckio . . . facili explanatione declarata . . . *Translated by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia*. Augsburg, Johann Miller, 1517. XCII, CLXXXIX numb.l., 1 l. diagsr. Fol.
147. Logica Aristotelis ex tertia recognitione. Libri Logicorum ad archetypos recogniti, cum nouis ad literam commentarijs . . . *Translated by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia: edited by Jacques Le Fèvre d'Étaples*. Paris, Simon de Colines, 1531. 271 numb.l. diagsr. Fol.
Renouard, *Colines*, pp. 171–172.
148. Aristotelis Stagiritae Organum, seu libri ad dialecticam attinentes, ad optimorum exemplarium Graecorum fidem nuperrimè post omnes alias editiones recogniti . . . Venice, Joannes Gryphius, 1547. 114, 156 numb.l. diagsr. 8vo.
In two parts; part II has a special title page. Part I consists of the Topica and Sophistici Elenchi translated by Joachim Périon. Part II, edited by Angelo Poliziano, contains Porphyrius' Isagoge, the Categoriae, translated by Boethius; Gilbert de la Porrée's Liber de Sex Principiis as revised by Ermolao Barbaro; the De Interpretatione and Analytica Priora, translated by Boethius; and the Analytica Posteriora, translated by Jacobus de Venetia.
149. Aristotelis Logica, ab eruditissimis hominibus conuersa. Porphyrij Institutiones ad Chrysaorium. Aristotelis Categoriae, seu praedica-menta. *Περὶ ἐρμηνείας*, id est, de interpretatione, Liber. Priorum analyticorum, Libri II. Posteriorum analyticorum, Libri II. Topicorum, Libri VIII. De Reprehensionibus sophistarum, Liber. *Edited by Nicolas de Grouchy and Guillaume Guereute*. Paris, Michael Vascosanus, 1556. 16, 23, 16, 71 numb.l., 9 l., 62, 100, 42 numb.l. 4to.
Each part has a special title page, with dates varying from 1556 to 1558, and separate signatures and foliation. The Isagoge of Porphyrius, the Categoriae, De Interpretatione, and Topica are translated by Joachim Périon; the Analytica Priora by Frémin Dour; and the Analytica Posteriora and Sophistici Elenchi by Nicolas de Grouchy.
150. Aristotelis Stagiritae Organum, hoc est, libri ad logicam attinentes, Boëthio Seuerino interprete, nuper ex optimis exemplaribus Graecis recogniti . . . *Translated by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia; edited by Angelo Poliziano*. Lyons, Thibaud Payen, 1557. 71, 31, 128, 88, 239p. 8vo.
Each part has a separate title page. Baudrier IV, 270–271.
151. D. Francisci Toleti . . . Commentaria, vnà cum quaestionibus, in Vniuersam Aristotelis Logicam . . . *Translated by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia*. Cologne, Heirs of Arnold Birckmann, 1575. 3p.l., 250 numb.l. 4to.
Includes the Liber de Sex Principiis of Gilbert de la Porrée. Backer-Sommer-vogel VIII, 66.

152. ————. Venice, Dominicus Farreus, 1584. 4p.l., 245 numb.l. diagsr. 4to.
Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 66.
153. Porphyrii Phoenicis Isagoge id est, Introductio in Dialecticen. Item Aristotelis Stagiritae principis philosophorum opera omnia, quae pertinent ad inuentionem & iudicationem Dialecticae . . . *Translated by Joannes Argyropoulos and Boethius.* Cologne, Maternus Cholinus, 1586. 495p. diagsr. 4to.
The Isagoge, Categoriae, De Interpretatione, and Analytica Posteriora are translated by Argyropoulos, the Analytica Priora, Sophistici Elenchi, and Topica by Boethius. Imperfect: pages 65–72 wanting.
154. Aristotelis Stagiritae . . . Organum nuper ex optimis exemplaribus, cùm Graecis, tùm Latinis recognitum, ac scholijs, annotationibus, varietatibusq[ue] lectionum recens illustratum. *Translated by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia.* Venice, “apud Minimam Societatem,” 1594. 637p. 16mo.
Includes the Aristotelis Vita of Diogenes Laertius and the Liber de Sex Principiis of Gilbert de la Porrée.
155. D. Francisci Toleti . . . Commentaria, vnà cum quaestionibus, in Vniuersam Aristotelis Logicam . . . *Translated by Boethius and Jacobus de Venetia.* Cologne, “In officina Birckmannica, sumptibus Arnoldi Mylij,” 1596. 3p.l., 454 [9]p. diagsr. 4to.
See no. 151; Backer-Sommervogel VIII, 66.
156. ————. Cologne, “In officina Birckmannica, sumptibus Hermanni Mylij,” 1616. 3p.l., 454 [10]p. diagsr. 4to.
Not in Backer-Sommervogel.

ORGANON. SUMMARIES AND PARAPHRASES

a. Greek

157. Γεωργίου διακόνου προστεκδίκου καὶ δικαιοφύλακος τοῦ Παχυμέρους 'Επιτομή τῆς 'Αριστοτέλους Λογικῆς. Paris, Vascosan, 1548. 71 numb.l. 8vo.

b. Latin

158. Georgij Pachymerij in vniuersam Aristotelis disserendi artem epitome Ioanne Baptista Rasario interprete. Venice, Hieronymus Scotus, 1545. 61 numb.l., 1 l. 8vo.
159. ————. Paris, Vascosan, 1548. 80 numb.l. 8vo.

PARVA NATURALIA (*see also nos. 14, 15, 18, 20, 22, 24–27, 49, 55, 56*)

Latin

160. Aristotelis libelli, qui parua naturalia vulgo appellantur. Ioachimo Perionio interprete: per Nicolaum Grouchium correcti & emendati. Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1560. 72 numb.l. diagr. 4to.

Greek and Latin

161. Aristotelis Stagiritae, Pepli fragmentum, siue Heroum Homerorum epitaphia, fideliter auctori suo restituta, Latinè versa, & annotationibus illustrata per Gulielmum Canterum . . . Editio secunda . . . Antwerp, Christopher Plantin, 1571. 31 (i.e. 54)p. 8vo.

Ruelens, p. 110, no. 13.

PERIHERMENIAS *see* DE INTERPRETATIONE.

PHILOSOPHIA MORALIS *see* ETHICA NICOMACHEA.

PHILOSOPHIA NATURALIS *see* SELECTED WORKS.

PHYSICA (*see also* nos. 14, 16, 18–20, 22, 24–28)

a. Greek

162. Σιμπλικίου Ὑπομνήματα εἰς τὰ ὀκτὼ Ἀριστοτέλους Φυσικῆς ἀκροάσεως βιβλία μετὰ τοῦ ὑποκειμένου τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους. Simplicii Commentarii in octo Aristotelis Physicae Auscultationis libros cum ipso Aristotelis textu . . . *Edited by Francesco Torresani.* Venice, Aldus and Asulanus, 1526. 4p.l., 322 (i.e. 324) numb.l. diags. Fol. Renouard, *Aldus*, p. 102.
163. Ἀριστοτέλους φυσικῆς ἀκροάσεως βιβλία θ. Aristotelis Naturalis auscultationis libri octo. Paris, Christian Wechel, 1532. 191, [1]p. 4to.
164. Ἰωάννου Γραμματικοῦ Ὑπόμνημα εἰς τὰ περὶ Φυσικῆς τέσσαρα πρῶτα βιβλία τοῦ Ἀριστοτέλους. Ioannis Grammatici in primos quatuor Aristotelis De Naturali Auscultatione libros Comentariorum . . . *Edited by Vittore Trincavelli.* Venice, Bartholomaeus Zanetti, 1535. 160 l. Fol.
165. Ἀριστοτέλους Φυσικῆς ἀκροάσεως βιβλία ὀκτὼ. Aristotelis Naturalis auscultationis libri octo noua recognitione emendati. *Edited by Melchiorre Sessa.* Venice, Melchiorre Sessa, 1546. 123 numb.l., 1 l. 8vo.

b. Latin

166. *Physica, with the “commentarius magnus” of Averroës; in two translations, one from the Greek, revised by Guilelmus of Moerbeke, the other, and the commentary, from the Arabic by Michael Scotus.* Padua, Laurentius Canozius, [ca. 1474]. 238 l. Fol. GW 2443; HC 1683; Stillwell A913.
167. Egidij Romani in libros de physico auditu Aristotelis cōmentaria accuratissime emendata: [et] in marginibus ornata quotationibus textuū [et] [com]mento[rum] ac alijs q[uam] plurimis annotatiōib[us]. Cū tabula questionū in fine. Eiusde[m] questio de gradibus forma[rum] . . . *In a translation revised by Guilelmus of Moerbeke;*

edited by Augustinus de Fivizano. Venice, Heirs of Octavianus Scotus, 1502. 214 numb.l. diagsr. Fol.

Includes verses by Egidio Canisio. The *Quaestio de gradibus formarum* is Egidio Colonna's *Contra gradus et pluralitates formarum*.

168. Gualteri Burlei in physica[m] Aristotelis expositio [et] questiones: ac etiam questio de primo [et] vltimo instanti denuo reuisa ac mendis purgata [et] accuratissime quātū ars perficere potest: impressa . . . *In a translation revised by Guilelmus of Moerbeke; edited by Matthaeus Siculus de Randatio.* Venice, Heirs of Octavianus Scotus, 1508. 2p.l., 239 numb.l. diagsr. Fol.

169. Accipe lector studiose Aristotelē peripathetico[rum] principe[m]: ac eius fidelissimū īterpretē Auerroe[m]: castigatum erroribusq[ue] purgatū: necnō margines optimis ānotationibus ac [con]cordātijs ornatu[m] atq[ue] fideli studio quoad fieri potuit impressum . . . *In two translations, one from the Greek revised by Guilelmus of Moerbeke, the other, and the "commentarius magnus" of Averroës, from the Arabic by Michael Scotus; edited by Marco Antonio Zimara.* Venice, Heirs of Octavianus Scotus, 1516. 186, 36 numb.l. diagsr. Fol.

Includes (with special title and separate signatures and foliation) Zimara's *Quaestio de Primo Cognito* and *Solutiones Contradictionum in Dictis Averroës*.

170. Aristotelis Stagyrītae acroases Physicae libri. VIII. Ioan. Argyropilo interprete, adiectis Ioan. Eckii adnotationibus & commentarijs . . . Augsburg, Grimm and Wirsung, 1518. 1p.l., CXI numb.l. diagsr. Fol.

171. Libri octo physico[rum] Aristotilis per Ioannem Argyropyllū e graeco in latinū traducti . . . *Edited by Wolfgang Mosnauer.* Cracow, Johann Haller, 1519. 121 l. diagr. 4to.

Includes a life of Aristotle by Joannes Camers.

172. Aristotelis Stagiritae de Physico auditu libri octo, ex optimis exemplaribus Graecis iuxta literam & tralationem veterem recogniti . . . Auerrois Cordubensis Digressiones oēs in eodem. Accesserunt contradictiones ac solutiones in dictis Aristotelis & Auer. absolute per solertissimum Marcum Antonium Zimarram . . . *In a translation revised by Guilelmus of Moerbeke; edited by Ottaviano Scotto.* Venice, Hieronymus Scotus, 1540. 468(i.e. 454)p., 1l. 8vo.

Includes the argument of each book by Raffaele Maffei of Volterra. The "Digressiones" are excerpts from the "commentarius magnus" of Averroës.

173. Physicorum Aristotelis, seu, De Naturali auscultatione, libri octo. Ioanne Argyropylo Byzantio interprete. Lyons, Thibaud Payen, 1546. 215p. 8vo.

With this are bound (as issued?) the *De Coelo*, *De Generatione et Corruptione*, *Meteorologica*, and *De Anima* (see nos. 70, 79, 132, 58). Baudrier, IV, 234.

174. . . . Aristotelis Stagiritae De Physico Auditu libri octo, cum Auerrois Cordubensis variis in eosdem commentariis . . . Venice, Junta, 1550. 3p.l., 2–207 numb.l. diags. Fol.

At head of title: "Quantum volumen." This is vol. 4 of the 11 volumes of the complete works published at Venice, 1550–1552; the University's collection contains this volume and vols. 2 and 3 (nos. 21 and 226). The *Physica* appears in two translations, one from the Greek revised by Guilelmus of Moerbeke, the other from the Arabic by Michael Scotus; the commentaries of Averroës are translated by Scotus and Jacobus Mantinus.

175. Augustini Niphi . . . expositio super octo Aristotelis Stagiritae libros de Physico Auditu: cum duplici textus translatione, antiqua [*of Jacobus de Venetia*] videlicet, & noua eius . . . Auerrois etiam . . . in eosdem libros Prooemium, ac Commentaria, cum ipsius Augustini . . . expositione, annotationibus, ac postremis in omnes libros recognitionibus, castigatissima conspiciuntur . . . *Edited by Romolo Fabi*. Venice, Hieronymus Scotus, 1558. 14p.l., 651, [1]p. diags. Fol.

176. Aristotelis de Natura, aut de Rerum Principiis lib. VIII. Ioachimo Perionio interprete, & per Nicolaum Grouchium correcti & emendati. Accessit cōpendiosissimum argumentū in vniuersam tractationē scienti[ae] naturalis, & in primum caput illius partis, quae est de principiis rerū naturalū, studio Matthaei Frigillani Bellouaci. Paris, Gabriel Buon, 1560. 120 numb.l. 4to.

Includes an introduction by Guillaume Guerente and a sixteen-line poem attributed in a contemporary manuscript note to Gerhard Mat[t]hisius. "Matthaeus Frigillanus" is a pseudonym for Marsilio Ficino.

177. Gualterii Burlaei . . . super Aristotelis libros, De Physica Auscultatione lucidissima commentaria. Cum noua veterique interpretatione. Vna cum repertorio tractatum, capitum, dubiorum . . . *In two translations, one by Joannes Argyropoulos, the other revised by Guilelmus of Moerbeke, edited by Nicoletto Vernia*. Venice, Michael Bernia, 1589. 13p.l., 1116 (i.e. 1118) cols. diags. Fol.

PHYSICA. SUMMARIES AND PARAPHRASES

Latin

178. Aristotelis De Rerum Principiis libri IIII. antehac in epitomam contracti, & beneficio analyseως explicati. Nunc uerò, quò scholis utiliores esse possent, innumeris locis correcti, & collocupletati. Authore Gerardo Matthisio Geldriensi . . . Cologne, Petrus Horst, 1570. 434, [1]p. 8vo.

PHYSIOGNOMONICA (See also no. 56)

Latin

179. Physiognomonica Aristotelis latina facta, a Iodoco VVillichio Reselliano. Addita est eiusdem interpretis oratio in laudem Physiognomoniae. Wittenberg, Nicolaus Schirlentz, 1538. 36 l. 8vo.

PHYSIONOMIA *see* PHYSIOGNOMONICA.

POETICA (see also nos. 218, 226, 232, 233)

a. Greek and Latin

180. Vincentii Madii Brixiani et Bartholomaei Lombardi Veronensis in Aristotelis librum De Poetica communes explanationes: Madii vero in eundem librum propriae annotationes. Eiusdem De Ridiculis: et in Horatii librum de arte Poetica interpretatio . . . *Translated by Alessandro de' Pazzi.* Venice, Vincentius Valgrisius, 1550. 12p.l., 369, [1]p. Fol.
The translation was first published in Venice in 1536, edited by Guglielmo de' Pazzi.
181. Petri Victorii Commentarii in primum librum Aristotelis De Arte Poetarum . . . secunda editio. Florence, Junta, 1573. 10p.l., 308, [12]p. Fol.
182. Aristotelis De Poetica liber. Daniel Heinsius recensuit, ordini suo restituit, latine vertit, notas addidit. Accedit eiusdem De Tragica Constitutione liber . . . Leyden, Joannes Balduinus, "prostat in Bibliopolio Ludouici Elzevirij," 1596. 8p.l., 104, 251, [2]p. diags. 8vo.
Willems 61; Copinger 113.

b. Greek and Italian

183. Poetica d'Aristotele vulgarizzata, et sposta per Lodouico Castelletto. Vienna, Gaspar Stainhofer, 1570. 4p.l., 385 numb.l., 3 l. 4to.
184. ———. Riueduta, & ammendata secondo l'originale, & la mente dell' autore . . . Basel, Pietro de Sedabonis, 1576. 8p.l., 699 (i.e. 703), [57]p. 4to.

c. Latin

185. Aristotelis De Poetica liber, latine conuersus, et analytica methodo illustratus. *Translated and edited by Theodore Goulston.* London, Thomas Snodham, 1623. 2p.l., 74, [4]p. diags. 4to.
STC 759.

d. French

186. La Poetique d'Aristote, contenant les regles les plus exactes pour juger du poëme heroïque, & des pieccs de theatre, la tragedie & la

comédie. Traduite en françois, avec des remarques critiques sur tout l'ouvrage . . . *Translated and edited by André Dacier*. Paris, Claude Barbin, 1692. 24p.l., 527p., including front. 12mo.

e. Italian

187. Il libro della Poetica d'Aristotele. Tradotto di Greca lingua in volgare, da M. Alessandro Piccolomini. Con vna sua epistola a i lettori del modo del tradurre. Siena, Luca Bonetti, 1572. 4p.l., 55p. 4to.

Gamba 1213n.

188. Annotationi de M. Alessandro Piccolomini, nel libro della Poetica d'Aristotele; con la traduttione del medesimo libro, in lingua volgare . . . *Translated by Piccolomini*. Venice, Giovanni Varisco, 1575. 12p.l., 422, [1]p. 4to.

POLITICA (see also nos. 13, 16, 21, 28, 98, 113)

a. Greek

189. Ἀριστοτέλους Πολιτικῶν βιβλ. ὀκτώ. Aristotelis De optimo statu Reipub. libri octo. *Edited by Pietro Vettori*. Paris, Guillaume Morel, 1556. 4p.l., 240 (i.e. 242), [4]p. 4to.

Politica, Frankfurt, 1587, edited by Friedrich Sylburg, with notes by Pietro Vettori. This was issued separately but is vol. 5 of no. 5 in the University's collection.

b. Greek and Latin

190. Petri Victorij Commentarij in viij libros Aristotelis De optimo statu ciuitatis. Positis ante singulas declarationes Graecis verbis auctoris: ijsdemq[ue] ad verbum latine expressis . . . *Translated by Pietro Vettori*. Florence, Junta, 1576. 8p.l., 698 (i.e. 702)p., 1 l., [32]p. Fol.

191. Aristotelis Politicorum libri octo ex Dion. Lambini & P. Victorii interpretationib. puriss. Graecolatini Theod. Zuingeri argumentis atq[ue] scholiis . . . Victorii commentarijs perpetuis declarati. Pythagoreorum ueterum Fragmenta politica, à Io. Spondano conuersa & emendata . . . Basel, Eusebius Episcopus, 1582. 10 p.l., 623, [13]p. Fol.

192. In Politica, hoc est in ciuiles libros Aristotelis Antonij Montecatini Ferrariensis Progymnasmata . . . *Translated by Montecatini*. Ferrara, Victorius Baldinus, 1587. 28p.l., 59, [1], 509, [60]p. tables. Fol.

Book I only; Book II was published at Ferrara by Mammarelli in 1594, Book III by Baldini in 1597.

193. Ἀριστοτέλους Πολιτικῶν βιβ. θ. Aristotelis Politicorum libri VIII, cum perpetua Danielis Heinsii in omnes libros paraphrasi . . . *Translated in part by Hubert van Giffen, in part by Juan Ginés de Sepúlveda; edited by Andreas Schottus.* Leyden, Elzevier, 1621. 8p.l., 1045, [42]p. 8vo.

Includes the De Politiis of Heraclides Ponticus, the De Moribus Gentium of Nicolaus Damascenus, in both Greek and Latin, and "fragmenta" of various authors. Willems 180; Copinger 114.

c. Latin

194. Libri politico[rum] Arestotelis cum [com]mento multũ vtili et com-pendioso magistri Iohannis versoris . . . *Translated by Guilelmus of Moerbeke.* Cologne, Heinrich Quentell, 1492. 1p.l., cxxiii numb.l., 1 l. Fol.

GW 2444; H 1769 = H 1767; Voulliéme (K) 144; BMC I, 276; Proctor 1307; Stillwell A918.

195. Aristotelis Stagiritae Politicorum ad Nicomachum lib. primus Raphaelis Volaterrani argumenta in eosdem. Leonardo Aretino interprete. Venice, Hieronymus Scotus, 1542. 195 numb.l., 1 l. The colophon is dated 1543. Includes all eight books.

196. In hoc libro contenta. Politicorum libri octo. Commentarij. Oeconomicorum duo. Commentarij. Hecatonomiarum septem. Oeconomiarum publi. vnus. Explanationis Leonardi in oeconomica. duo. *Translated by Leonardo Bruni Aretino; edited by Jacques Le Fèvre d'Étaples.* Paris, Simon Colines, 1543. 6p.l., 191 (i.e. 198) numb.l. Fol.

The Hecatonomiae by Le Fèvre d'Étaples is based on Plato's *Respublica* and *Leges*. The *Oeconomiae publicae* is the title given by Le Fèvre d'Étaples to what is sometimes called the third book of the *Oeconomica*. Renouard, *Colines*, pp. 367-368.

197. Aristotelis De Republica, qui Politicorum dicuntur, libri VIII à Ioachimo Perionio Cormoeriaceno nuper latinitate donati . . . Accesserũt eiusdem Perionij in eosdem libros obseruationes: & argumentum, quo ordo & sententia eorum librorum breuiter exponitur . . . Basel, Oporin, 1544. 8p.l., 600, [63]p. 8vo.

Includes the "argumenta" of Raffaele Maffei, of Volterra, and the *Vita Aristotelis* of Joannes Philoponus.

198. Aristotelis de Republica libri VIII interprete & ennarratore Io. Genesio Sepulueda Cordubensi . . . Paris, Vascosan, 1548. 4p.l., 259 numb.l. 4to.

199. Aristotelis Stagiritae Politicorum siue de Republica libri octo Leonardo Aretino interprete cum D. Thomae Aquinatis explanatione . . . quibus antiqua . . . eorundem adiecta est [*i.e. a translation by Guilelmus of Moerbeke*] . . . His accessere ipsius D. Thomae De Regimine Principum libri quatuor . . . *Oeconomica*

etiam ex antiqua interpretatione . . . *Edited by Julianus Martianus Rota*. Venice, Junta, 1558. 8 p.l., 168, 27 numb.l. Fol.

The *Oeconomica* is in an anonymous medieval translation. The latter part of the commentary on the *Politica* is by Petrus de Alvernia. The latter part of Book II and all of Books III and IV of the *De Regimine Principum* are attributed to Tolomeo da Lucca. For a discussion of this and other humanist editions of the Aquinas commentary on the *Politica* see *Dominican Studies*, V, (1952) 35–64.

200. Donati Acciaiuoli in Aristotelis libros octo Politicorum commentarij . . . *Translated by Leonardo Bruni Aretino; edited by Giovanni Battista Rasario*. Venice, Vincentius Valgrisius, 1566. 8p.l., 278 numb.l., 1 l. 8vo.

201. Aristotelis De Reip. Bene Administrandae Ratione, libri octo, a Dionys. Lambino . . . olim Latini facti . . . Paris, Jacques du Puys, 1580. 8p.l., 158 numb.l. 4to.

202. Oberti Giphani . . . Commentarij in Politicorum opus Aristotelis: post sat bene longam suppressionem, iam, boni publici gratia, primum in lucem editi . . . *Translated by Giffen*. Frankfurt, Lazarus Zetzner, 1608. 8p.l., 952, [45]p. 8vo.

The text ends with Book VII, Ch. VII.

d. English

203. Aristotles Politiques, or Discourses of government. Translated out of Greeke into French, with expositions taken out of the best authours. . . . The obseruations and reasons whereof are illustrated and confirmed . . . by Loys Le Roy, called Regius. Translated out of French into English. London, Adam Islip, 1598. 15p.l., 393, [5]p. Fol.

The translator's preface is signed: I. D. STC 760.

e. French

204. Les Politiques d'Aristote, esquelles est monstrée la science de gouverner le genre humain en toutes espèces d'estats publics. Traduites de Grec en François, avec expositions prises des meilleurs auteurs . . . par Loys le Roy, dict Regius . . . Paris, Michel de Vascosan, 1568. 10p.l., 949, [6]p. 4to.

f. Italian

205. Trattato dei Gouerni di Aristotile tradotto di Greco in lingua uulgare Fiorentina da Bernardo Segni . . . Florence, Lorenzo Torrentino, 1549. 420, [19]p. 4to.

Contains also a commentary by Segni. Leaf O1 (pp. 105–106) is in the uncorrected state (see Gamba 91).

POLITICA. SUMMARIES AND PARAPHRASES

Latin

206. Epitome Doctrinae Politicae, ex octo libris Politicorum Aristotelis collecta, pro Academia Argentinensi, per M. Theophilum Golium . . . Strassburg, Josias Rihelius, 1606. 8p.l., 421, [1]p. 8vo.
207. ———. Strassburg, Heirs of Josias Rihelius, 1614. 8p.l., 421, [1]p. 8vo.

POSTERIORA ANALYTICA *see* ANALYTICA POSTERIORA.

PRAEDICAMENTA *see* CATEGORIAE.

PRIMA PHILOSOPHIA *see* METAPHYSICA.

PRIORA ANALYTICA *see* ANALYTICA PRIORA.

PROBLEMATA (*see also* nos. 17, 20)

a. Greek

Problemata, with the Problemata of Alexander of Aphrodisias and the Quaestiones et Problemata de Animalibus of Cassius Iatrosophista, Frankfurt, 1585, edited by Friedrich Sylburg. This was issued separately but is vol. 11 of no. 5 in the University's collection.

b. Greek and Latin

208. Ludouici Septalij . . . in Aristotelis Problemata commentaria ab eo Latinè facta . . . Lyons, Claudius Landry, 1632. 5p.l., 383, 301, 452, [34]p. 1 illus. Fol.

c. Latin

209. Problemata Aristotelis cū duplici trāslatiōe antiqua [*of Bartholomaeus of Messina*] v[*idelicet*] [*et*] noua. s. Theodori gaze. cū expōne Petri Aponi. Tabula scd'm magistrū Petrū de tussignano per alphabetum. Problemata Alexandri aphrodisiei. Problemata Plutarchi . . . *Edited by Nicolaus Gupalatinus and Domenico Massari.* Venice, Gregorius de Gregoriis, 1505. 22, 296 numb.l. diagr. Fol. The Problemata of Alexander of Aphrodisias is translated by Giorgio Valla with a preface by Vittore Pisani; the Problemata of Plutarch (actually his Quaestiones Romanae) is translated by Joannes Petrus Lucensis and edited by Joannes Calphurnius.
210. ———. Paris, Jean Petit, 1520. 24p.l., cclxxxiiij numb.l. diagrs. Fol.
Imperfect: signature d (8 leaves) wanting; leaves e3 and e6, k2 and k7 omitted, replaced by duplicates of e2 and e7, K2 and K5 respectively.
211. Problematum Aristotelis sectiones duaedequadraginta. Problematum Alexandri Aphrodisiei libri duo. Theodoro Gaza interprete . . . Basel, Andreas Cratander, 1537. 29p.l., 92 numb.l. diagrs. Fol.

d. German

212. *Problemata* [*sic*] Arestoteles tütsch. Augsburg, Johann Schaur, 1493. 28 l. 4to.
GW 2463; H 1735; Schreiber 3357; not in Stillwell.
QUAESTIONES MECHANICAE *see* MECHANICA.
QUAESTIONES NATURALES *see* PROBLEMATA.

RHETORICA

a. Greek

213. 'Αριστοτέλους Τέχνης 'Ρητορικῆς βιβλία γ'. Aristotelis De Arte Rhetorica libri tres. Basel, Froben, 1529. 156 p., 2 l. 4to.
214. ———. Paris, Christian Wechel, 1538. 216p. 8vo.
215. ———. Basel, Isengrin, 1546. 240p. 8vo.
216. Petri Victorij Commentarij in tres libros Aristotelis De Arte Dicendi . . . Florence, Bernard Junta, 1548. 8p.l., 637 (i.e. 645)p., 1l., [22]p., 1l. diags. Fol.
Renouard, *Aldus*, "Notice," p. lvii.
217. ———. Basel, Johannes Oporinus, 1549. 6p.l., 871 (i.e. 870) cols., [8]p. diags. Fol.
218. 'Αριστοτέλους Τέχνης 'Ρητορικῆς βιβλία γ'. . . . Aristotelis Artis Rhetoricae libri III. Rhetorices ad Alexandrum lib. I. De arte Poetica liber I. Addita in fine varia locorum lectio, partim e probatoribus editionibus; partim e Petri Victorij commentarijs, & aliorum . . . obseruationibus . . . *Edited by Friedrich Sylburg*. Frankfurt, Heirs of Andreas Wechel, 1584. 341, [1]p. 4to.
The University's collection includes another copy of this book issued as vol. 2 of no. 5.

b. Greek and Latin

219. Aristotelis Rhetoricorum libri III. In Latinum sermonem conuersi, & scholis breuioribus explicati à Ioanne Sturmio . . . *Edited by Jan Kocín*. Strassburg, Theodosius Rihelius, 1570. 7p.l., 429, [6]p. 8vo.
Includes an 8-line Latin poem by Toxites (Johann Michael Schütz). Cf. Ritter, *Répertoire*, 80.
220. Petri Victorii Commentarii in tres libros Aristotelis de arte dicendi . . . *Translated by Vettori*. Florence, Junta, 1579. 10p.l., 756, [26]p. diags. Fol.
221. Aristotelis Stagyritae De Arte Rhetorica libri tres, cum M. Antonij Maioragij, commentarijs. Additis nuper Graeco textu ad ipsius Maioragij versionem, et Petri Victorij sententiam emendato: noua capitum diuisione: suis in singula capita argumentis . . . per

Fabium Paulinum Vtinensem . . . Venice, Franciscus de Franciscis, 1591. 12p.l., 270 (i.e. 274) numb.l., 16l. illus. Fol.

222. 'Ἀριστοτέλους Τέχνης Ῥητορικῆς βιβλία γ'. Aristotelis Artis Rhetoricae libri tres; ab Antonio Riccobono Latine conuersi. Eiusdem Rhetoricae paraphrasis, interiecta rerum explicatione, & collata Riccoboni multis in locis conuersione cum Maioragii, Sigonii, Victorii & Mureti conuersionibus, separatim est edita. Hanau, "Typis Wecheliani, apud Claudium Marnium & heredes Iohannis Aubrii," 1606. 2p.l., 288, 354, [2]p. 8vo.
223. ———. Aristotelis de Rhetorica seu arte dicendi libri tres, Graecolat. Contextu Graeco, ad exemplaria selectiora emendato; Latino, paraphrasi, vbi opus, intertexto . . . *Translated and edited by Theodore Goulston.* London, Edward Griffin, 1619. 3p.l., 239p., 1 l., [4]p. diagrs. 4to.
STC 766.

c. Latin

224. *Rhetorica, translated by Guilelmus of Moerbeke, edited by Lancillotus de Zertis.* Venice, Filippo di Pietro, 1481. 64 l. Fol.
Includes al-Fārābī's Declaratio super libris Rhetoricorum and Averroës' "commentaria media" on Aristotle's Poetica, both translated by Hermannus Alemannus. GW 2478; HC 1681 = H 821; BMC V, 222; Proctor 4282; Stillwell A933.
225. Aristotelis rhetoricorum ad Theodecten, Georgio Trapezuntio interprete, libri III. Eiusdem Rhetorices ad Alexandrum, à Francisco Philelpho in latinū versae liber I . . . Paris, Simon Colines, 1540. 142 numb.l. 8vo.
Renouard, *Colines*, pp. 322–323.
226. . . . Aristotelis Stagiritae De Rhetorica, et Poetica libri, cum Auerrois Cordubensis in eosdem Paraphrasibus . . . *Translated by Georgius Trapezuntius; edited by Joannes Baptista Bagolinus.* Venice, Junta, 1550. 4p.l., 94 numb.l. diagrs. Fol.
At head of title: "Secundum volumen." This is vol. 2 of the 11 volumes of the complete works published at Venice, 1550–1552; the University's collection contains this volume and vols. 3 and 4 (nos. 21 and 174). It includes the Rhetorica ad Alexandrum, translated by Francisco Filelfo. The Poetica is translated by Alessandro de' Pazzi, and Averroës' commentaries on the Rhetorica and Poetica are translated by Abraham de Balmes and Jacobus Mantinus, respectively.
227. M. Antonij Maioragij in tres Aristotelis libros, De Arte Rhetorica, quos ipse Latinos fecit, explanationes. Nunc primum à Primo Comite . . . in lucem prolatae . . . Venice, Franciscus de Franciscis, 1572. 8p.l., 458 (i.e. 466), [32]p. illus. Fol.

d. English

228. Aristotle's Rhetoric; or the True Grounds and Principles of Oratory; shewing, the Right Art of Pleading and Speaking in full

Assemblies and Courts of Judicature. Made English by the Translators of the Art of Thinking. In Four Books. London, T.B. for Randal Taylor, 1686. 7p.l., 280, [7]p. 8vo.

The dedicatory epistle is signed: H.C. Book IV is the spurious *Rhetorica ad Alexandrum*. Wing A3695.

e. French

229. *La Rhetorique d'Aristote en françois . . . Translated by François Cassandre*. Paris, Louis Chamhoudry, 1654. 7p.l., 556, [48]p. 4to.
230. *La Rhetorique Royale d'Aristote, traduite de Grec en François, par Monsieur Bauduyn de la Neufville . . .* Paris, André Boutonné, 1669. 50p.l., 402, 144p. 12mo.

f. Italian

231. *Tradottione antica de la Rettorica d'Aristotile, nuouamente trouata. Edited by Felice Figliucci*. Padua, Giacomo Fabriano, 1548. 8p.l., 184 numb.l. 8vo.
Gamba 1062.
232. *Rettorica, et poetica d'Aristotile tradotte di Greco in lingua vulgare Fiorentina da Bernardo Segni . . .* Florence, Lorenzo Torrentino, 1549. 6p.l., 355, [23]p. 4to.
233. ———. Venice, Bartolomeo detto l'Imperatore, 1551. 209 numb.l., 17l. 8vo.
234. *Rettorica d'Aristotile fatta in lingua Toscana dal Commendatore Annibal Caro . . . Edited by Giovanni Battista Caro*. Venice, "Al segno della Salamandra," 1570. 3p.l., 270p., 1 l. 4to.
Gamba 1211.
235. *I tre libri della Retorica d'Aristotele a Theodette; tradotti in lingua volgare, da M. Alessandro Piccolomini . . .* Venice, Francesco de' Franceschi, 1571. 6 p.l., 292p. 4to.
Gamba 1212.

RHETORICA AD ALEXANDRUM *see* nos. 218, 225, 226, 228.

SECRETA SECRETORUM

a. Latin

236. *Secreta Secretorum, translated from the Arabic by Philippus Tripolitanus* (ends: "*Et hec sufficeāt p[er] nūc*"); includes the *Breuioliquium de quatuor virtutibus cardinalibus* and *Breuioliquium de sapientia sanctorum* of John of Wales. Cologne, Arnoldus Therhoernen, ca. 1472. 72 l. 4to.

The tracts by John of Wales are here entitled: "*Liber de instructione p[ri]cipū*" and "*breuioliquiū de ph[ilosophia] sanctor[um]*." The first word of signature [B] is partially erased, as in GW 2481. For a discussion of this edition see *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, VI, (1889) 15–17. GW 2481; Voulliéme (K) 162; BMC I, 206; Proctor 958A; Stillwell A934.

b. German

237. Das aller edlest vñ bewertest Regiment der gesundtheit, auch von allen verporgnen künsten vnnd Küniglichen Regimenten Aristotelis, das er dem Grossmechtigē Künig Alexandro zu geschriben hat. Auss Arabischer Sprach durch Mayster Philipsen, dem Bischoff von Valentia . . . in das Latein verwandelt, nachmals auss dem latein in das Teutsch gebracht, bey Doctor Iohann Lorchner zu Spalt . . . Augsburg, Heinrich Steyner, 1530. 4p.l., XLVI numb.l. 2 illus. 4to.

Imperfect: final preliminary leaf wanting. Simon 415.

c. Italian

238. . . . Il Segreto de Segreti, le [sic] Moralita, & la Phisionomia d'Aristotile . . . fatti nuouamente volgari, per Giouanni Manente. Venice, Tacuino de Trino, 1538. 7p.l., CXII (i.e. CXIII) numb.l. 4to.

At head of title: "Col Nome de Dio." The "Moralita" appears to be a paraphrase of the *Ethica Nicomachea*. The "Phisionomia" is a portion of the *Secreta Secretorum* (see *Zentralblatt für Bibliothekswesen*, VI, (1889), 64; *Scriptores Physiognomoni*, ed. R. Foerster, Leipzig, 1893, II, 181–222; and Roger Bacon, *Opera hactenus inedita* <1909–> V, xxxvi). Sander 597.

SOPHISTICI ELENCHI (see also ORGANON and no. 37)

Latin

239. Expositio domini Egidij romani supra libros elenchorū Aristotelis. Questio defensiuā opinionis de medio demonstrationis eiusdem. *Translated by Boethius; edited by Augustinus de Meschiatis de Biella*. Venice, Octavianus Scotus, 1496. 71 numb.l. diags. Fol.

Augustinus de Meschiatis de Biella is also the author of the *Quaestio de Medio Demonstrationis*. GW 7195; HC 140; BMC V, 447; Proctor 5067; Stillwell A67.

240. Annotationes Alexandri Aphrodisiensis . . . in librum Elenchorum, id est de apparentibus redarguendi argumētis Aristotelis, nuper diligenti cura in latinum cōuersae. Guilermo Dorotheo Veneto interprete. *Edited by Joannes Navasques*. Paris, Simon Colines, 1542. 47 (i.e. 48) numb.l. Fol.

241. Super Elenchis Augustini Niphi . . . in libros de Sophisticis Elenchis Aristotelis expositiones. Cum textu recognito [et] ab ipso auctore interpretato . . . Venice, Octavianus Scotus, 1542. 72 numb.l. diags. Fol.

Sophistici Elenchi, Paris, 1556. Issued with no. 149.

THEOLOGIA

Latin

242. Sapientissimi Philosophi Aristotelis stagiritae Theologia siue mistica phylosophia secundu[m] Aegyptios nouiter reperta et in Latinum castigatissime redacta . . . *Translated by Pietro Nicolo Castellani from the Arabic of Abenama; edited by Franciscus Roseus.* Rome, Jacobus Mazochius, 1519. 40p.l., 92 (i.e. 91) numb.l., 1 l. 4to.
Isaac 12135.
243. Libri quatuordecim qui Aristotelis esse dicuntur, De Secretiore parte diuinae sapientiae secundum Aegyptios . . . Opus nunquam Lutetiae editum, ante annos quinquaginta ex lingua Arabica in Latinam malè conuersum: nunc verò de integro recognitum & illustratum scholiis . . . per Iacobum Carpentarium . . . Paris, Jacques du Puys, 1571. 4p.l., 150 (i.e. 149) numb.l., 10 l. 4to.

TOPICA (*see also* ORGANON and no. 37)

Latin

Topica, Paris, 1557. Issued with no. 149.

Topica and Sophistici Elenchi, Lyons, 1557. Issued with no. 150.

(This completes the listing of Aristotle texts; the Catalogue will continue in the next number with commentaries.)

Library Notes

The Library Chronicle *has never attempted to report exhaustively on the great variety of gifts, personal and institutional, large and small, valuable or more modest. Yet all these additions to the University of Pennsylvania Libraries strengthen our resources and are most gratefully received.*

With this issue we begin a more complete coverage of gifts; we apologize in advance for omissions. (A second part of the "Library Notes" reports on some notable purchases.)

Gifts

Autograph Manuscript of Lope de Vega's Play "Carlos V en Francia," Presented by Mrs. John B. Stetson, Jr.

Through the generosity of Mrs. John B. Stetson, Jr., the University of Pennsylvania Library has recently received the autograph manuscript of Lope de Vega's drama, *Carlos V en Francia*. This autograph adds a special mark of distinction to our already strong holdings in the Spanish theater of the Golden Age, particularly in the printed works of Lope de Vega.

Carlos V en Francia is one of thirty-eight known completely autograph and four partially autograph manuscripts of plays by Lope de Vega. Twenty-five are held in Spain, twelve in England, one in Italy, the whereabouts of one is at present unknown, and three are in the United States: The Stetson manuscript; *El castigo sin venganza*, in the Ticknor Collection of the Boston Public Library; and *El Brasil restituído* in the New York Public Library.

The *Carlos V en Francia* manuscript is signed and dated at the end of Act III: "En Toledo, a 20 de nobienbre/1604/M. Lope de Vega Carpio [rúbrica]." (The M preceding his name most likely refers to Micaela de Luján, the beloved of Lope de Vega at that period of his life.) It is in quarto and consists of 68 leaves. Act I: 18 ff.; Act II: 17 ff.; Act III: 15 ff.; Censorship approvals (1607-1621): 3 ff.; blank: 13 ff. Acts II and III are preceded by an unnumbered leaf showing the cast of characters. There is no title page nor a cast of characters for Act I. A different hand wrote in the upper left hand corner: "Carlos 5º/en francia," framed by two rectangular lines. There is no evidence of a loss of a title page or cast of characters for Act I.

The play was printed in *Parte XIX* of the *Comedias* of Lope de Vega, of which there are several editions, published between 1623 and 1627. The Library has the Valladolid 1627 edition. In modern times it was printed in volume XII of the Academy edition (Madrid, 1901). A new edition can now be prepared by collating the original text with all subsequent

printings. A preliminary study of the first 520 lines reveals that the printed texts show numerous variants from the authentic original.

The manuscript has three interesting features: 1) corrections in Lope's own hand; 2) corrections and changes by other hands; 3) evidence of editing the original for the stage by one or more *autores* (owner-managers of theatrical companies): a series of *sí*s and *no*s on the margin and the crossing out of a number of lines on various occasions. On several pages there is reflected a veritable battle of *sí*s and *no*s indicating the changing mind(s) of the stage director(s). This manuscript, then, was turned over directly to a theatrical impresario as were so many other manuscripts by seventeenth-century Spanish dramatists.

The play deals with the political events of the years 1538, 1539, and 1540. It is a rather loosely connected series of episodes, held together by the figure of Charles V. Its favorable attitude towards France is conditioned by the political climate of 1604, when the recently concluded peace treaty seemed to augur well for closer and friendlier relations between the two nations.¹

The manuscript itself has been treated by the various owners with respectful care. It is preserved in a brown morocco slip case, bearing the following inscription on its spine: CARLOS V EN FRANCIA [sic]/LOPE DE VEGA/—/THE ORIGINAL/M S./At the bottom: 1604. The present binding in brown morocco, ornately stamped, was created for Robert Hoe. It repeats in gold gothic lettering the wording of the earlier binding, which has not been preserved. On front cover: A LORD HOWDEN/RECUERDO DE ANTIGUA Y CONSTANTE AMISTAD/MADRID, ABRIL DE 1858. On back cover: CARLOS Vº EN FRANCIA/COMEDIA AUTOGRAFA/DE/LOPE DE VEGA CARPIO/DE LA LIBRERIA DE S. DE OLOZAGA. The manuscript originally belonged to the archives of the Duke of Sessa, Lope's employer and patron. In the nineteenth century we find it in the possession of the Spanish statesman Salustiano de Olózaga (1805–1873), who presented it to John Hobart Caradoc, second Lord Howden (1799–1873), British diplomat who served as minister plenipotentiary at Madrid from 1850 to 1858. The next owner was Robert Hoe, the well-known British collector. How and when it passed from Howden to Hoe is not known.

The manuscript was acquired by Mr. John B. Stetson, Jr., in 1912. Mrs. Stetson has just made it available to scholars by her generous gift to the University Library. It is probably the most valuable single volume which the Library has received in the last generation, and both the librarians who have its custody and the scholars who are using it, express their thanks to the donor.

ARNOLD G. REICHENBERGER

¹ See M. Menéndez Pelayo, *Estudios sobre el teatro de Lope de Vega* (Santander, 1949), vol. VI, pp. 22-32.

The Gordon A. Block, Jr., Collection

The Library received on deposit from Mr. Gordon A. Block, Jr., seventy manuscripts and printed books of considerable importance. The collection includes 10 Arabic manuscripts, one palm-leaf manuscript, one illuminated Ethiopian scroll, a 13th-century Latin New Testament, and an English 15th-century scroll of prayers in English and Latin. Devoted largely to sacred texts, and particularly to the Bible, many of the printed books are of special value or interest, as for example a Latin Bible printed in Venice in 1497, in a silver binding; the Psalter in Greek, printed by Aldo Manuzio in Venice, ca. 1498; a New Testament and a Psalter in tortoise shell bindings; a Hungarian prayerbook in an ivory binding; the Nuernberg (Koberger) Bible of 1475; and the rare Polyglot Psalter, Genoa, 1516. Among the items of special interest to the student of American civilization are a Bible with a presentation from President and Mrs. Grant; a copy of the Eliot Indian Bible, Cambridge, 1685; the New England Psalter of 1749; three Sauer imprints; and the Aitken Bible, 1782. The collection which Mr. Block plans to present to the University as a memorial to his mother, Mrs. Reba Fleisher Block, supplements very well the Ross Bible collection (see *The Library Chronicle*, vol. XVIII, page 81).

L. W. R.

Philip H. Ward Collection of Historical Documents

This collection, numbering at present 160 autograph letters, was established by Mr. Ward in December, 1956. Most of the letters were written to Isaac Wayne, the son of General Anthony Wayne. Sixteen letters are signed by General Wayne, and others by Nicholas Biddle, James Buchanan, Henry Clay, William Henry Harrison, Andrew Jackson, Benjamin and Richard Rush.

N. M. W.

Christmas Gift from Mr. Adelman

Mr. Seymour Adelman presented to the Library seven autograph letters and documents, including a manuscript petition to President William Henry Harrison, a contemporary manuscript of a funeral dirge for President Washington, letters from Benjamin Silliman, the great 19th-century American scientist, and Dr. Samuel B. Wylie, Vice-Provost of the University, 1834-1845.

N. M. W.

American and English Fiction of the Eighteenth and Nineteenth Century

Miss Frances Richardson presented 260 books and 80 periodicals, among them many rare editions of American and English authors.

Mrs. Samuel W. Fernberger, wife of the late Chairman of the Psychology Department of the University of Pennsylvania, gave to the Library a large part of her husband's collection, containing besides a considerable number of American and English novels in first or early editions, general literature, history and politics.

N. M. W.

George Seldes Papers

George Seldes, war correspondent, editor and author and fearless opponent of censorship, has deposited his manuscripts and literary papers with the Library. Mr. Seldes' wide experience in the newspaper and magazine fields and his knowledge of world affairs, which has culminated in critical and historical books from the period of World War I on, make his gift one of particular interest. The files of his research material, accumulated over many years, will be a rich source for primary investigation into the patterns of American social and political life, when the papers are made available for qualified research.

N. M. W.

Gifts on a Variety of Subjects

Mr. W. Disston Anderson—Two palm-leaf manuscripts.

The *American Quarterly*, courtesy of Dr. Anthony Garvan—Considerable number of books received by the *Quarterly* for review.

Dr. Albert C. Baugh—Various items, including a complete run of the *Indiana Quarterly for Bookmen*.

Mrs. Jules Boymel—A second collection of recent books on psychology.

Dr. Schuyler Cammann—A 17th-century book of practical advice to farmers and householders, J. Colerus, *Oeconomia ruralis et domestica*. It belonged, at one time, to the preacher and scholar J. C. Kunze, son-in-law of the Rev. Henry Melchior Muehlenberg, from whom it passed to Dr. George Philip Cammann, relative of these two illustrious clergymen, and Chief-Surgeon of the New York Hospital.

Mr. Carlos Cardeza—120 volumes, including texts in Latin and Spanish.

Dr. Francis P. Clark—Periodicals and reprints in the field of philosophy.

Mr. Robert Dechert—A collection of 67 volumes on various subjects.

Mr. Samuel Gerstley—Collection of books illustrated by Joseph Pennell.

Mr. Richard B. Gregg—220 books on Gandhi.

Hispanic Review, through the courtesy of Dr. Arnold Reichenberger—Spanish and Latin American books.

Mrs. Arthur I. Meigs—Collection of books on art and architecture.

Mr. Boies Penrose—Bartholomaeus Socinus, *Lectura in titulum de exceptionibus*, Modena, 1491.

Dr. Carl Pfatteicher—To the Music Library about 300 volumes of late 19th-century scores, many first editions of opera librettos and various other musical works.

Mr. Wendell Roop—Books and periodicals on French Canada.

The W. B. Saunders Co.—All their current publications.

Mr. Joseph K. Skilling—Amos Peaslee, *Constitution of Nations*, 2nd ed. 3 vols.

Mr. Donald W. Thornburgh, on behalf of Station WCAU—150 volumes on television.

Mrs. Charles Urbach—Books in biochemistry and allied fields, from the collection of her late husband (Associate in Pediatrics of the University of Pennsylvania Medical School).

Mr. James Winsor—124 volumes of *Punch*.

Dr. Arthur P. Whitaker—100 volumes on Spanish history.

Dr. Edwin B. Williams—Raphael Bluteau, *Vocabulario portuquez e latino* and *Supplemento ao Vocabulario portuquez e latino*. Coimbra, 1712–1728, 10 vols.

Japanese Feudal Documents

As an outgrowth of the University of Pennsylvania's Affiliation Program with Kanazawa University (Japan), which was started about a year and a half ago, the University Library has received from Kanazawa microfilm copies of part of a collection of documents pertaining to the history of the Kanazawa area in feudal times. These documents were recently located in a farmhouse on the Noto peninsula, about an hour's journey from Kanazawa, by Mrs. Ichiji Kaneda, Professor Kisaburo Wakabayashi of Kanazawa University, and Mr. Robert G. Flersham. They have excited considerable interest at Kanazawa University where they are being processed and the microfilm copies made, and American specialists in Japanese history will be interested in them for the light they can shed on the operation of Japanese feudal institutions at the local level. They seem to point to the desirability of a widespread search for similar documents throughout the area of Kaga

Han (the medieval fief of which Kanazawa was the capital), and if such should develop the University of Pennsylvania would welcome the participation of other universities which might share the microfilming expense and in turn become depositories for some part of the collection. Perhaps an exchange for microfilms of American documents could be arranged. Inquiries should be addressed to Dr. F. H. Conroy, Chairman of the Affiliation Committee, 208 College Hall, University of Pennsylvania.

A more detailed description of the project has been prepared by Mr. Robert G. Flersham and will be published in a forthcoming issue of *The Library Chronicle*.

F. H. CONROY

Other Acquisitions

James T. Farrell Manuscripts and Papers

The Library has acquired the manuscripts, correspondence, and miscellaneous literary papers of James T. Farrell. This collection comes to the University through the establishment of the Gordon Alward Hardwick, Jr., Memorial Fund. Mr. Farrell of *Studs Lonigan* and *Danny O'Neill* fame has already supplemented the original collection by the presentation of further papers. This acquisition, together with future additions to be made by Mr. Farrell, establishes in the Rare Book Collection another nucleus of papers which will be of great importance to present and future literary and social historians. The choice of the University of Pennsylvania Library as a home for the Farrell Papers is particularly appropriate because of the close literary association between Mr. Farrell and Theodore Dreiser whose papers are already in the Rare Book Collection.

As soon as the Farrell Papers, presently consisting of 60 boxes of manuscripts, 100 boxes of correspondence and 20 cartons of miscellaneous papers, have been sorted and catalogued, a detailed analytical article will be published in *The Library Chronicle*.

N. M. W.

Dr. Edwin E. Aubrey's Library

The University of Pennsylvania acquired the working library of Dr. Edwin E. Aubrey, founder and first Chairman of the Department of Religious Thought.

J. G.

Recent Purchases of Continental European Books for the Rare Book Collection.

Two important books added to the Library's collection of incunabula during the past year are the works on logic of the Italian humanist, Paulus Venetus (d. 1429): *Summulae logicae*, Milan, Christophorus Valdarfer, 1474, and *Logica magna*, Venice, Albertinus Vercellensis, 1499. The first, according to Stillwell, is the only copy in America; the other is one of two in this country, but the only one not in private hands. In contrast to these substantial works is a school grammar of only six leaves called *De quantitate sillibarum*, or *Regulae grammaticales*. Printed by Georg Mittelhus in Paris about 1488, with a fine device on the title page, it is not listed in the principal incunabula bibliographies, although Claudin reproduces two pages in his *Histoire de l'imprimerie en France au xv^e au xvi^e siècle*, vol. II, p. 8. Another rare pamphlet is an essay on Attila the Hun by Filippo Buonaccorsi (1437-1496). It has no imprint, but was probably printed by Antonio da Strada in Venice about 1489. Only one other copy is known.

The first edition of the *Gerusalemme conquistata*, Rome, 1593, was added to the extensive Tasso collection. Although less rare than the first edition of *Gerusalemme liberata* (which the Library still lacks) it nevertheless fills an annoying gap very satisfactorily. Another satirical pamphlet by Nicolaus Gerbelius (see *The Library Chronicle*, vol. XVIII <1951-1952>, 63-67) was purchased by the Library during the year; entitled *Dialogi decoctio. Eckius monachus* [Erfurt? 1521?], it is a spirited attack on Johann Eck. Also acquired was an unusually handsome copy of the first edition of Michelangelo Buonarotti's *Rime*, Florence, 1623.

A valuable book with an even more valuable provenance is the Library's copy of Plutarch's *Moralia*, published in Greek by Aldus Manutius in 1509. It belonged to Filippo Gundelio of Padua, professor of Greek at Vienna early in the sixteenth century. In the margins are many of his notes in Greek and Latin, and bound in at the end is his manuscript copy of the Greek verses on a statue of Plutarch erected by the Romans, together with his Latin version of them.

Some of the most interesting material has been acquired not as single items but in collections. For instance, a group of 151 pamphlets bound in five octavo volumes is devoted entirely to the Jesuits in France. They are all *arrêts* of a number of parlements—Rouen, Toulouse, etc.—dated from 1758 to 1764, i.e. at the time of the suppression of the order.

Another collection of 32 separate pieces contains papal documents concerning the Jesuits published at Antwerp and Brussels from 1611 to 1696. One thick folio volume holds 68 items, many of them broadsides, which are official documents of the city of Strasbourg from the 16th to the 18th century. Another contains over one hundred decrees of the French kings of the 17th century. Acquired as a group were 16 proclamations of the Holy Roman Emperors of the 16th century, most of them on economic matters.

L. W. R.

Report from the Secretary of the Friends of the Library

It has been some time since a report on the activities of the Friends of the Library has been published for the information of the members. Such an accounting should be made periodically, and from now on the Secretary will attempt to publish regular reports in *The Library Chronicle*.

Working on the principle that this organization exists for the good of its members as well as that of the Library, the Friends have organized a variety of events during the past year. The aim has been, as far as possible, to match the diversified interests of the members. It is hoped that during the course of the year every member has found at least one activity congenial to his tastes. Moreover it was hoped that the diversity of events might attract new Friends. Mr. Lessing J. Rosenwald, President of the Friends, is greatly interested in the growth of the organization.

Since January, 1956, the Friends have been wholly or partly responsible for three successful activities. In the spring of 1956 they gave a cocktail party in the University Museum for members, invited guests, and those in attendance at the first of the 1956 Rosenbach Lectures series. More than two hundred fifty people came. In November, 1956, the Friends sponsored and mounted an exhibition of materials on "Boxing and Literature" from the collection of Mr. Seymour Adelman. The exhibition in the University Museum was followed by speeches by Mr. Adelman, Mr. Gene Tunney (guest of honor), and President Harnwell. Over two hundred people enjoyed the speeches, the refreshments, and the exhibition. An untold number of visitors saw the exhibition during the two weeks that it remained in the Museum. At least two requests were received for permission to show it in other places. In January, 1957, in cooperation with the Department of English, the Friends of the Library gave a tea in Furness Library for Dr. Ronald S. Crane, Emeritus Professor of English at the University of Chicago, and Dr. Albert C. Baugh, retiring Chairman of the English Department. On the day following Dr. Crane officially opened an exhibition of material from the Teerink Collection of Jonathan Swift, which the Library recently purchased. Dr. Crane's lecture in the Main Reference Room of the Library on "Swift and the Perfectionists," attracted many scholars from many institutions in the area, along the Atlantic coast, and as far west as Ohio. Every available seat was taken.

Whereas the events described above have been educational and social, the Friends have also made important contributions to the Library. To enable the Library to conduct some of its social affairs with appropriate decor within its own walls, the Friends joined with the Library in the purchase of a tea set and proper accoutrements. And the Friends have made a substantial contribution toward the purchase price of the Teerink Collection.

In appreciation for their services, gifts, or contributions to the welfare of the Library, the Friends have conferred life membership upon the following during the last year:

Dr. Albert C. Baugh	Mr. Charles C. Butterworth
Mr. Gordon A. Block, Jr.	John Masefield, Esq.
Mr. Gene Tunney	

We announce with regret that since January, 1956, the following Friends have died:

Dr. Samuel W. Fernberger	Mrs. Randal Morgan
Mr. Marshall Field	Mr. Thomas B. K. Ringe
Mr. Jean Hersholt	Dr. Herbert J. Smith
Mrs. Roland G. Kent	Miss Mary Winsor

Receipts for 1957 amount so far to \$2,687.50, and not all dues have yet been received. This sum represents a considerable increase over \$1,712.30 for the previous year.



